H. R. 8397

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Reindeer for Alaska: For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction (177) ~~of Alaskan natives~~ in the care and management of reindeer, including salaries of necessary

72D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8397

The Senate got the appropriation bill changed so it says their care and management — same as natives —

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Reindeer for Alaska: For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction (177) ~~of Alaskan natives~~ in the care and management of reindeer, including salaries of necessary

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle
July 14, 1933

Dr.J.M.Soerndike,
Board of National Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Somerndike;

Yours of July 10, at hand and noted, together with the enclosures.

I think if you will write to Mr. Hadley and say to him that the board went to see the Secretary and had an interview in which the matter of all the reindeer owners rights was presented to him, and that he has arranged that a man, Mr. Nash, of the Indian Affairs office has been sent to see to the rights of the native, and he has already gone to Alaska, it will staisfy Hadley.

Those natives are in a very disturbed condition. T.& G. were supposed to see that the Buckland herd was separated, under the orders of the former Secreatry. They did not do it. But they did permit the natives to do the separating and putting the corporation deer on the Lomen-Kotzebue range, east of the Buckland River, when "The natives were authorized by the Lomen Company" . So the Survey states.

This was a lame manner of handling the situation by officers of the Government. It was unjust to make those natives, after they had been compelled to pasture the Lomen reindeer for fifteen years on their lands, to be compelled to build a corral and separate and deliver the deer back to the land they came from in 1917, and at their own expense. It was doubly burdensome as the natives have never had means of selling their surplus. The surplus seems to have been consumed by the corporation till the last three years. In addition to that by the "co-operative butchering" made so much of by the Corporation at the Hearings in 1931, the natives were persuaded in that year to kill and prepare for sale 5200 deer and hand to the Lomen corporation to sell on commission. Of these reindeer about 1700 were from the Buckland people's deer.

Not a cent has been paid in cash to the natives on their deer. It cost them several hinderd, I think into the thousands, to round-up, drive and kill the deer. It is rumored that the costs on the meat to date due are about $40,000. The meat is largely not sold, some say 400,000 pounds unsold in all. It has been in coldstorage for nearly two and one half years. It will not sell for enough to pay the costs, not being worth more than 3c a pound now, I would estimate.

In addition to this, I hear that the Corporation are not herding the deer on their range, and the natives are having to keep a patrol, continually, to keep the Kotzebue herd from straying back

on the Buckland range. It is my opinion that the corporation would be glad to put them back if they could, in order to say;""I told you that it could not be done."

You know, I think, what was done in December at Teller, in the trying to get the Teller natives to take the charge of the Lomen deer on the Teller range, not to separate them, but to run them in one herd, as they have been run for past ten or more years. This would put it in the position that the natives would have the responsibility of handling the deer. The Government is paying the expense of "education and care" under the changed law, a copy of extract of which I eneclose. The L$_o$men sits on the Council and dictates what is done.

I$_n$ addition to this it was proposed at the meeting held by Mr. Brewster, who was appointed by Mr. Kendrick,-Senator-at Teller in December, fo put all the Teller unit into one mark. This would put the native into a partnership with the corporation. Such a thinhg as some hundreds of natives owning reindeer in a company a partnership, with a corporation which is in the slaughterhouse, lighterage, coldstorage, transportation, and commission business, means to turn the whole Eskimo reindeer industry over the the corporation, as was proposed in the Hearings, page 150 et seq. 1931.

Consequently the Buckland natives are rebellious, and Hadley is begging for help. I think that Mr. Nash will take care of the situation, but Senator Kendrick is trying to control it for the L$_o$mens, is my opinion. Brewster was hisappointee. He displaced Mozee. It has every appearance that he was sent up there to do that. Kendrick has sent a nephew of his, as I hear, up to take charge of the Kuskokwim District. It appears to me that the Senator is playing small politics. It is a question as to whether the Secretary, and the Indian Affairs Office can handle the situation.

The natives are utterly repudiating Brewster, and refuse to work under him. They hald a meeting and delegates came from Kivalina and Noorvik, and unanimously refused to have anything to do with the Lomen dictation or plans.

THis is the situation to day. The Eskimos have no one in whom they can trust. But I hope that Mr. Nash will settle it fairly. Kendrick and his appointees, not one of whom have ever seen a reindeer till they went up there, probably, are running the industry. I am sure that the Secretary is trying to do right. I know the Indian Affairs office are in favor of the native.

Most sincerely yours.

Clarence L.Andrews

Hadley letters returned for your files
I have copies from him
I shall write him not to trouble anyone,farther,
but to go to Mr. Nash who is there to see
to the whole matter

July 21st, 1933

Mr. Clarence L. Andrews
3623 Corliss Ave.
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 14th. I shall answer our Alaska friends who have written to me as you have suggested and it is my earnest hope that something may be done under the present administration to straighten out this horrible mess. Did you know that the name of the Lomen Corporation had been changed to the Northwestern Live Stock Company? I received word of this the other day through a friend of mine who is in touch with the situation and who is making some investigations on his own account. I am informed also that they obtained a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It would be interesting to know just how much this loan amounted to and the basis on which it was given them.

With sincere personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

JMS:PDS

H. R. 8397

stationery, supplies, printing of bills, reports, and so forth, $9,700; in all, $46,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

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This is the Peninsula at Kotzebue

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1933.

BALDWIN PENINSULA.

The naming of a peninsula far up in the northwest of Alaska and east of Bering Strait in honor of the late LEONARD D. BALDWIN because he had been so prominent in aiding the Government to establish a reindeer industry has been announced by the Geographic Board. The contributions of Mr. BALDWIN and his brother ARTHUR amounted to $2,000,000. Their interest in Alaska was humanitarian—the conservation of the Eskimo population. It was threatened with decline and even extinction. Not only has the raising of reindeer from small herds been the means of feeding and clothing the natives, but it has lifted them in a very short time to independence and to a scale of civilization unforeseen by their American friends. To quote HAMILTON, chief of the Alaskan Education Bureau:

It was the earliest and perhaps only government action providing, by the introduction of a new industry, practical vocational training adapted to community needs, and resulting in training a primitive race into independent and responsible citizenship.

Reindeer fairs are now held every year. The Eskimos from their earnings purchase American clothing, build frame houses with imported lumber, pay attention to sanitation, and draw checks on their bank accounts. The number of reindeer in Alaska today exceeds a million. Canada has obtained animals from the vast Alaskan herd to keep its own Eskimos alive and start them on the same road to self-support. The sale of reindeer meat is a business that has spread to the United States. It often sells on the Pacific Coast for less than the price of beef. A single firm marketed in two years 32,000 reindeer carcasses in the United States. Herds double in a few years, and the supply is considered "virtually inexhaustible." The original herds imported numbered 1,280, and it is said that the investment of the Government has increased 2,000 per cent in thirty years. Private dealers have also profited handsomely. When the aid given by the Baldwin brothers in promoting the enterprise of breeding reindeer is considered in a practical way, there should be raised on Baldwin Peninsula in one of the bleakest parts of Alaska a monument to their philanthropy.

Enclosures
Photo Copy Editorial New Zion
Notes from Nation about Norwegian Drive
Copy Letter Attached 9/18.33

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle
September 18, 1933

Dr.J.M.Somerndyke,
156 Fifth Avenue,
Board of National Missions
New York City

Dear Sir;

I have not troubled you recently,knowing your business worries in other ways, about the Reindeer and Native situation. But it is at a pass at which I must again ask the efforts of yourself and of Dr. King to aggressively do what you can to back the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affiars in their position in regard to the matter,in which I feel assured they are friendly to the native.

The political and financial pressure that the corporation is exerting and the propoganda they are continually putting out, must be met by some popular expression of the friends of the native or the whole matter will end in a compromise-in a coop-operation, which will mean a surrender of the native rights and property to this corporation, which has maintained continually an unscrupulous and malignant attitude toward the native and his property for nearly twenty years.

The Corporation has for four years been driving a herd of reindeer through the native grazing lands, and pasturing the herd on the native ranges and in close proximity to their herds. It has lingered and loitered along, taking four years to a trip that should have been accomplished in one winter, or at most in two.

The Corporation gave no notice of the route they intended to follow in this drive to the herds along the line, thus exposing the native herds to the danger of having their reindeer taken into the traveling herd and taken away. The notices in the papers given out by the Corporation states/ that the herd at one time separated for 30 miles. Numerous complaints have been made by the natives of this situation.

The Corporation is continually making use of this drive as a wonderful exploit. The Times of Seattle compared it to the March of the Ten Thousand, of Xenophon.

The Corporation started with 3,000 reindeer. They drove 150 miles from December to April 1st, all good driving weather as any in the arctic. Lopp made 700 miles from Feb3, to March 30 1898. They were all the way in the range of the Selawik native reindeer Co.

They stayed the summer between the Noorvik native Co Herd and the Shungnak Native co. range, on Hunt River. In the fall, without any notice of route to be taken, so far as I can find, they sent back from 1000 to 1500 reindeer to the point of departure, all the way across the Selawik range. How many native deer were picked up on the way is unknown.

The main body of the herd were driven across the Brooks Range of mountains by way of the pass to the Colville River, explored by the Geological Survey years ago, and they fawned and summered in the range of the Barrow natives, close to Otis' herd, I hear.

During the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ winter of 1930-31 the herd was leisurely driven almost straight to the coast at the east side of the Canning River, where it ~~xxxxxx~~ summered. The drive was on native range lands. The summer was on the range of natives who needed it for their deer who used it to hold their deer on while they did sealing and fishing.

The winter of 1931-32 the herd was driven leisurely east to the Boundary, through native range, and probably accumulating native reindeer and probably leaving Lomen deer in the herds along the way, like cuckoo eggs in nests of other birds. This is the way they have been doing with Wales for the past six years, and after taking out about 4200 deer from Wales they are still having a herd of over 1000 reindeer pastured on the eaten out lands of the Cape Company, and Wales is paying for all of the costs, and is taking its pay for a debt of 928 reindeer owed them by the Lomen Corporation, out of the increase of the Corporation deer that are being pastured and handled at the expense of the Cape herd for the Corporation.

This corporation has taken the whole increase practically and almost ruined the Golovin herd and the Teller herd, of natives deer, during the past 12 to 19 years. I have shown this repeatedly.

Now for these cuckoo eggs laid in the Barrow herd they are sending back and saying they want the deer left along the way to be kept by the different herds, Otis', Takpuk's, Richmond's, Abraham's et al, and offer 20% of the increase as a remuneration for this care and keeping.

Mr. Porsild, agent for the Canadian Government in the transaction states or is alleged to have stated, in the Seattle Times of 9/3, 193,
"When we started out late in 1929 near Buckland River, Alaska, it numbered 3,000. There are only 2,000 grown deer now."

The P.I.of Aug.20, 1933 states;
"The great reindeer trek***to the relief of the starving Eskimos of the Arctic rim, has reached the west bank of the Mackenzie River. After four years of the wolf haunted trail of ice and storms. After a saga of suffering, an epic of indurance.*****
Will save a whole race of human beings.*****
It is believed that only about 2100 arrived at the Mackenzie. The rest have been pulled down, one by one, by the grey shadows which flit beside the meat trail--the great timber wolves of the Arctic.***In the summer camp on the tundra that year the herd drifted 30 miles apart. Bahr scouted ahead with plane. After infinite labor the horde was rounded up and the winter march began."

This herd had 3000 to start with. They are silent on the 1000 or more driven back. The increase of three summers has been added. The Lomens declare that their females yield an increase of 33-/3% per annum. 3000plus or, take ~~xxx~~ 2000 plus only 25 % is 2500 the first year to take to the Arctic slope. The 2nd year 25% 3135 and the 3rd year over 700 more, or about 3800 deer. They have 2100 or 2000? What has become of them? If the grey shadows pulled them down, what has become of the native deer that live year in and year out on that range. They still exist.

It appears to me that they have deliberately lingered along planting deer in every herd and appraising the value of those ranges, with the view of forcing their way into those herds as they have into Buckland, Teller, Golovin, Igoo and Wales, and tried to into the Kotzebue native and the Selawik native.

I ~~enclose to~~ think to I have noted you notes I have gathered of the drive. I ask it not be

made public, for they attack every one who gives me information, and have the Reindeer Service and the teachers in Alaska gagged. I say "gag" with good authority. Dr. John Collier, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said in the "NATION" October 5th 1932,

> " Indians and their'Indian country' of 100,000 sq.M. subsist under a group of espionage and 'gag' statutes which apply likewise to white welfare workers and investigators on reservations. These archaic statutes constitute a sort of permanent martial law, suspended, used as a threat, or crushingly enforced, as administrative opinion thinks most expedient."

I have abundant expression of the pressure in this matter as I have already shown you.

The Indian Rights Association is staunchly supprting me. The Department wishes to play fair. But they must have more than my puny offering, and the Association, or they will be overwhelmed by the political and financial pressure of the funds of that RFC loan, and the great Senator from Wyoming who appears to have put every influence he can summon to bear to control the native industry in the interest of the corporation. He has secured the appointment of a man as chief of the Service in the field, a lawyer, a man with a cattle man's background, andone who practically never saw a reindeer till he went to Alaska to supplant the man of year's of experience in the work, He was kept on per diem and travel expense with salary for about 8 months studying the situation with the view of being placed in the situation of Superintendent, His only act as special Agent in those 8 months, costing about as much as the whole service received per annum from 1913 to 1918, was to negoitgit a partnership between native owners and the corporation in a combination of about 100,000 reindeer, in which the corporation held approximately 8%, and by corporation tactics and the influence they have with the Superintendent, apparently hope to entirely dominate the while unit, and probably under the plan laid down before the Committe in Washington before Sen. Kendrick et al, as the PROPOSED PLAN.

This situation is acute, in my opinion. The Secretary will need backing to withstand the pressure of Senator Kendrick. Where is he going to get it? Will the Missionary Societies and Churches give it? They are the only ones who even pretend to such principles beyond a few organizations like the Indian Rights Ass, which is comparatively limited in numbers.

I have stood four years of the brunt of the matter, but I can do little, blocked as I am by the embargo on information. I cannot even speak publicly without being heckled by a Lomen who gets up and inquires how many times his father has been appointed by the President. If a suit was ever brought,while he was on the bench,in the,interest of the native? If I know how much the Corporation has spent for the uplift of the native? etc.

Kendrick pressure appears to have been strong enough to get Mr. Wilbur to send to Alaska Messrs.Trowbridge and Gillman, to prepare the way for Mr. Brewster, who followed to take the Superintendency. In proof of this I quote you from Wilbur's release for the Press of April 1, 1932, when he was saying to others that he was looking for fair play to the native. He said;

> "two veteran field representatives *** to assist in **carefully worked out plan for reindeer management.

" These men are Charles R.Trowbridge and Howard M.Gillman,*** They will be followed soon by anxxxxx expert in range management who will remain permanently in Alaska."

This is a declaration in plain words that Secy.Wilbut was appointing a cattle man's son, raised on the edge of the Tongue River Reserve, a man who hasbeen trained in the traditions of the cattle industry, that believes it is fair to beat the Indian, whosh follows it at nearly every reserve in the U.S.and a son who has no knowledge of the reindeer work whatever. He was sent on a roving commission, with pay, per diem of $6.00 per day and travel expense. His last year expense to the reindeer service was as much as the whole appropria_tiom of 1913 to 1918, annually, or approximately so.

What was his mission? Simply to undermine the Superintendent of the service, and to prepar e himself for the taking of his position. Mozee was the Supt. and the only man who stood up for the native in the Council in 1931 and 1932. Trowbridge and G. were simply sent to prepare the way, and they employed their time principally in trying to trap me in something like unlawful conspiracy with the Alaska Reindeer Co. They put Mr. Schmidt out of the Service and Mr. Kendrick appointed his nephew to the place.

Mr. Brewster began his direct attack on Mozee's work by the meeting at Teller of which the Lomens made a propoganda in the letter of Mr. Rynning to Alfred Lomen, written right in the office by Rynning to Lomen in another seat, and kept concealed from Dec. to February when it was placed in the Trowbridge report and used as propoganda. You have a copy from Mr. Sniffen.

All this was probably engineered by Senator Kendrick who kept all complaints I had made, carefully out of the Hearings for the first half of the meeting, told Mr. Lomen openly that;"I see no reason why you should feel
pg. the least disturbed by anything that has been placed in the record so
161 far." He had kept everything out that looked to him like it was not such that he couldn't stop. But when he put some of my letters in on my demand that my evidence be placed against that of Mr. Lomen, and when Judge Wickersham came into the case, it will be noted that the Hearing immediately ceased with the next meeting, and closed by last words;
"When do you want suggestions from us, Senator, on the plan?"
Showing that Mr. Lomen expected to be a close councillor in the framing.
(See page 496)
The Council was formed and dominated by Lomen. I think that I have killed it but it ruled for nearly three years. Now Brewster, just as valuable to the Lomens as one of them, is in the saddle.

I have proved that the Lomen talk is a web of falsehoods. I have proved by securing written statements of not only Wales herders and Igloo herders, that the Lomens went deliberately on these ranges and drove down stock. I have forced the Lomens to discharge the chief herder. I forced the Lomens to put a statement of the count of the herd into a settlement, showing 1985 deer driven, and the concession was not made till over two years after it was done. The statement by internal evidence is false in some things. It does not report butchering, and the herders say they wereprepared to buthcher, and did butcher when the deer were brot in. T. s shows premeditation, absolutely. T. & G. refused to take evidence of the Lomen herders. Gov. Parks also refused, and then as an excuse T.& G.called it a " closed incident." See Survey by Wilbur.

This practically proves " sheep stealing" , a rather definite crime in Scotland at one time.

The statements of the herders were placed before Gov. Parks and also the Council and the investigators, on the Igloo as well as the Wales case. both were ignored to the last possibility. Now I have presented the statement in corroboration, of one of the Lomen herders, Atatayat, extract sent you in letter of July 26th. I also have another one that states that the Lomen herders who drove from Wales state that it was done. Copy letter Attatyat enclosed.

Mr. Brewster, in the face of the Bynning letter and it being placed on record and used as propoganda outside opposition without this interference and with his apparent connivance, being in close touch with T.& G., has practically denied that the formation of the unit partnership was intended. Letter to Louis Tungwenuk of Wales.

I have more matter but must not weary you by length. Please pardon me.

As I show you, the Lomens are continually pouring propoganda out in subtle manner. They are skillful at it and have strong pull. They tried to get the Outlook story suppressed. I am so informed by a man who is in close touch with the editors. I have a letter from the man who wrote the article, saying it would have been easier to write ten times as much, but space and conditions forbid.

I shall send you an example of their propoganda from the New York Times of Aprl 11, 1933, practically claiming all the glory of the introduction of the reindeer business, and glorifying Leonard D.Baldwin as the great man, and use the Government chief of Alaskan Bureau as authority. Did you ever see a more despicable example of equivocatinn and deceptive propoganda.

No wonder that Miss Sheldon Jackson writes to me that from her knowledge of Washington politics ~~that~~ she felt it was a lost cause, and had"buried it".

The Lomens are playing by every means to show themselves the benefactors, the men doing great things, the abused and maligned creators of a great business who are attacked by slanderers. If those who know the real facts do not say anything, this false propoganda will stand. This article in the New Outlook is the first favorable statement, outside the Women & Missions, and a few other religious journals that have had the courage to lift a voice, and the Indian Truth, that have spoken in favor of the native and his rights. The Lomens have had a flood of it. I get it from all over the U.S.

Will not the church and mission papers take this up actively and aggressively. If they do not, with public opinion against him how can the Secretary act with a powerful senator arrayed on the Lomen side, and whose chosen instrument is in the control of the reindeer work, a thing they have sought for at least 1920 and apparently since 1906/

We did not have a fighting chance till Wilbur went out. We now have, but we must show the TRUTH of the situation, as to who put the reindeer industry on the map. And it should be shown that it is not a great commercial affair to be capitalized into millions and sold to unsuspecting schoolteachers and nurse maids on false propoganad.

Mesy cordially yours, with thanks for help extended,

Clarence L. Andrews

C.L. Andrews

COPY

Teller, Aaa.
Aug. 18/33

C.L.Andrews
3623 Corliss Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Dear Sir;

Will drop a few lines to you as I have waited long enough for the Government men you mention in your last letter, he hasn't got here yet. I'll try and see him when he comes.

Yes, the herders for Lomens commenced in the year of 1924 The herders at that time says so. And in 1925 the boys when(went?) up the Igloo Creek. In Summer after I see the Government man I will write tou again. Do you know why the Lomens want to butcher lots of steer to send out? What is meat worth outside now? Carl Lomen want to buy steer at $2.00 a head, he said the meat is not worth much out there.

Yours Truly
Wm.Athayat

Memoranda from Drive to Mackenzie

The natives say of it;

When the Lomens came close to the herd that herd boys had hard time at trapping season. They had to pass some Lomen deer when they were rounding up. Some of their deer got into the Lomen herd and the Lomens asked Takpuk to take them out. One of the boys started to the coast to get help to do it and while he was gone Lomen's herd started to move away south. At the time it was agreed that the deer be taken out, there was much material along the river at that place to make a corral, but when they were about ready to do it the Lomen herd began to move east where there was no meaterial for a corral.

When the Lomens started to move to the east Otis was there and the Lomen herder told him they would movea little way and for him to come and get his deer. Otis answered,"Ifollowed you long enough." " I am not going." Lomen herder answered,"I suppose you say that so you can say we took your deer away."

When Otis first met the Lomen herd he asked one herder if any strays came in. He answered,"I do not know". At this time Otis claims Lomen's deer scattered so he said;"I'll be back some time to see if we have any deer here." They answered that they were willing. They also asked him to freight some of their supplies that they left when they moved camp. When he came back he brought two gunnies of flour and they paid him 5.00. Otis wanted to look through the herd for his deer, and also wanted to kill if there any, he being out of food for his dogs. When he went out to the herd the same man went with him. They stopped on a high knoll for a long time, close to the herd. When Otis wanted to go to the deer the man said;"Let us go around, we might see a wolf that has been around. Let us not disturb the deer that are feeding. Otis answered, " I want to kill a deer if we have any." Then he started for the herd. As soon as Otis came into the herd he found one which he shot. It was a female. Then seeing the yearling fawn he was about to shoot it, when the man said not to shoot, and of fered to exchange for some that might be in Otis' herd, so he did not shoot it. Then he walked through the herd and saw about thirty of their deer. While going through Otis said; "Can't you tell the difference between your deer and ours?" He replied, "How many legs have your deer?"

A local herder of the Lomen herd told one of Takpuk's herders that he heard the brother of Tommy Wood, the man that Otis had been dealing with say;"I wonder why the boys are so long looking for the strays. I I suppose that he is trying to make trouble for the other herds.

The camp of the Lomen herd which was being driven around for strays was within the feeding grounds of Takpuk. They had to drive their deer farther back from Lomen's. When Otis first met Lomen's herd he warned them that they were too close. Not long after that they moved, but sideways and no farther away. Then, about that time, on account of bad weather Lomen's main herd scattered toward the coast close by Takpuk's herd. At the present time(summer of 1932) the Lomen herd is about 75 miles east of Kikshmandkxxx Takpuk's and about 30 miles west of Richmond

While the Lomen herd was close to Takpuk's, Otis had to go to the coast, leaving Abraham's herd close to Takpukkx Lomen's herd, not more than amile away. After he had stayed there a few days Tommy Wood came to him and asked him to come over and get a carcass for dog feed, so he went over and hauled all four to Lomen that the wolf had killed to Lomen herd camp and took one. He camped there. He was told that one of

the herders was sent out for strays. The next day the herder came back and reported that Otis had driven the deer he was looking for into their(?) herd. (his?) Then Andrew Bahr, the manager, got mad and said that he would have Otis arrested. After a few days some of the Lomen herd boys and Abraham and another trapper went down to investigate the missing deer and found that the deer, which were about 300, were driven by another trapper an stepson, thinking that they were strays from Lomen main herd. Also found out that the man that accused Otis of driving the deer had brought the same deer back a few days before.

It was reported that a white man named Norsile(Norsild) with his brother and two Lapps, were waiting in Canada to take charge of the Lomen deer, and said that if Lomen did not drive the deer over pretty soon he was coming across and take them over himself.

The Lomen herd has several marks among their deer, of which one is the same as Takpuk's

The natives asked Bahr to stay farther away from their herds.

.Takpuk seems to me glad to get rid of the Lomens at any price and will be glad to call it even although Lomens may get more deer from him than he has of theirs.

(But what comes of the Lomens coming back and claiming all theirs in the Native herds, like cuckoo eggs, while they sell the native deer in the Lomen herd at $65 per head?)
Is it a trying to mix and make"co-owners"deer on the Arctic slope?

1932

In August or about then the Lomen herds reunitedabout 18 or 20 miles from Richmond's herd. The estimate of the number about between 1500 and 2000.at the present.

Andrew is afraid of what will occur when they get close to his herd and suggested that they drive on the ice so that they would not mix with his. It is hopeless for him to expect that.

They are worried about the several marks in the Lomen herd. The Topkok one especially, and do not understand why Lomens have so many marks. Topkok took his mark from the old one in the Wales herd before the Deer were brought north.

The spirit dominating the Lomen drive appears to be that they intend to do as they plase and what business has any one to interfere?

****

1932

In Agust Pannigeo says;

The herd wintered at Kavipkvik River at the coal mine and the deer they left behind and cam back after were there when they started to drive back to Koparook River and up to Colville to find their last deer. They drove around close to our lost deer. When they were at Koparook a big storm started, and they stayed about a month. Their deer scattered. They were about 25 miles from our herd and the mixed deer were driven to the Lomen herd.

The prices paid are hard to get by the month. Three of those hired quit at Kaparook. Albin Peelak got about $90 for half a year's work. Joseph Kapinya got around $125, and Koopak $15. All the stories in the country.

Notes-Mackenzie drive of 1929-1933

Otis was with part of the herd while Lomen herd was driven around. He has been to them and stayed with them for some time while they wer up to Kooparook. Otis said that "I stayed with them Lomen hired men when that stayed at Kooparook half a month. When they started to move farther around I helped them haul their stuff. They were talking to exchange deer that mixed. The deer of ours that got into their herd was to be exchanged with their deer which got into ours but there were only a few got into ours. And they were talking to buy the deer which got into their herd, but I said to see the Local Sup't about it.

I killed three female deer which got into their herd for dogfeed. I disn't see any male so I killed female. I wasout of dog feed when I was with Lomen herd, they wouldn't give me no feed for my dogs so I went out and hunt caribou for dog feed. When I killed caribou I don't use no more reindeer for dog feed.

They told me that their boss, the Lomen, have authority to arrest a man, if any should drive some lost deer to another herd whimh don' b long to them.

In summer when I stayed at the herd, eight deer of Lomen got into our herd. The Lomen deer are being driven close to our herd ground, cause a sled deer with the halter line got into our herd at that time. If they had driven the herd farther up inland there would have been no trouble about it.

The herders know that when it is stormy and bad weather all the time it is hard to make the deer stay together.

September
27th
1933

Mr. C. L. Andrews
3623 Corliss Avenue
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I have your letter of September 16th. which has been given most careful attention.

I am in touch with Mr. Shilton and I shall also show your letter to Dr. King and I assure you that we shall do everything we possibly can to stir up the Department at Washington to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the Natives in the reindeer in Alaska.

Faithfully yours

JMS-VP

3607 Corliss Avenue, Seattle
October 2, 1933

Dr.J.M.Somerndike,
156 Fifth Avenue,
Board of National Missions,
New York City

Dear Dr. Somerndike;

Thanks you for your knod letter of 27th Ult, and your promise of continued assistance.

Also thank you for your assistance in getting the inspector, Mr, Nash, sent to Alaska, for your aid in securing the article in the New Outlook, which was a fine move in publicity, which is the thing that we most need at present, and for all your efforts in the cause.

Did you note the editorial in the New York Times on the"Baldwin Peninsula" April 11, 1933, in which it is put out that Leonard D. Baldwin was the man who was due the credit of all the reindeer business presperity, that he saved it from ruin, etc. etc. and in consequence the Board of Geographical Names at Washingtom had raised a monument to his memory by naming the peninsula at Kotzebut as BALDWIN PENINSULA in his honor.

They are continually keeping before the people in the newspapers and magazines with just such propoganda. The intention is to belittle the work of Dr.Jackson, of the Missions, and of the Bureau of Education in the past. They have and Mr.Brewster has, made remarks about the utter chaos of the past, etc., and the Hearings were full of sneers at the schoolteachers governing a million reindeer.

What is needed now is publicity that will put the work of Dr.Jackson, of the Missions and of the Bur. of Ed, their difficulties, and opposition, in building up the country from wat if was forty years ago to the present.

It need not mention the Lomens if thought best. but to present your pioneer work and that of Dr. Jackson. It will show what they have done and that the whole Alaskan structure does not depend on the Lomen Corporation efforts for the benefit of the natives.

Please pardon my suggestions but I think there is a good field for some good material for all the religious magazines and the mission publications.

And the Secretary needs backing in his program. I do not say it in general but, Mr. White wrote me;"Ickes and I have been friends** he was ready**and glad that the story had fallen to me**when he had wanted temperate publicity and support for what he has under way." Please do not quote me in this, you will understand why.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Clarence L. Andrews
C.L. Andrews

would an article or two on Dr. Jackson and his work be acceptable to the Women and Missions ?

October
5th
1933

Mr. C. L. Andrews,
3625 Corliss Ave.,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I find your letter of October 2nd awaiting me upon my return to the office today. I quite agree with you that it would be helpful if more publicity were given to the work of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, especially in connection with the economic development of Alaska, in which of course some very interesting material could be introduced relative to his work in introducing the reindeer. I feel quite confident that Miss Towne would be glad to print some articles dealing with these interesting facts, although I have not had an opportunity to consult her about it.

Would it not be well for you to write to Miss Towne, offering her a series of articles dealing with these aspects of Alaskan history? Your intimate knowledge of the situation, together with the bearing which these facts have upon the missionary work in Alaska, would make a valuable contribution to her excellent magazine. I would advise you to write to her about it.

Faithfully yours,

JMS:BH

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle
November 2nd 1933

Dr. J.M.Somerndike,
156 Fifth Avenue.,
New York City,

Dear Dr. Somerndike;

I have yours of 25th ~~inst~~ Ulty., and pleased to hear from you again. I quite agree with you that more publicity ~~is~~ should be given to the work of Dr.Jackson, so that the truth may be known as shown by the records of his work in edicational lines and mission labors.

I shall be glad to offer to Miss Towne some articles pertaining to the work of our missions and with Dr. Jackson's efforts in building up the school and mission work in the North, and close it with the reindeer industry, as was established and briefly sketch the attempts to destroy it and to claim the credit of having been the sole savior of the industry, as was claimed in the N.Y.Times of April 2nd 1933, relative to "Baldwin Peninsula. I shall endeavor to avoid controversy, but point out salient facts and records.

I wrote a letter to the Borad of Geographic Names and showed them briefly the correct story of the work, ~~and~~ who was the founder, and who were the builders, and suggested that it appeared more as though Dr. Baldwin was the preserver of the Lomen Corporation than he was an assistance to the industry.

The Lomen Corporation is still pushing the reindeer work. It has gone to the Wales Company and wish to get 1100 deer, presumably, steers. Wales counted about 14000 deer last year, of which 1128 were steers, including all ages in the Wales mark. The Wales mark included about 10,000 animals, and there were over 1000 Lomen deer in the herd. The Lomen offer is $2.00 per head, delivered at Teller I understand. This $2.00 is payable in trade at the Teller Lomen store.It does not make it so that debts can be paid with it, and keeps the trade in Lomen hands. Tungwenuk and his friends refused to sell. The corporation then went to creating dissension and put up Cotenna against T. and Cotenna, Mrs. Kenk, and Amedlotuk offer to sell the 1100 and want the herd to deliver them, while they, Cotenna, Mrs.K. and Ahmedlotuk, get the dose. As the whole herd must be rounded up, and probably driven the 60 miles to Teller it will cost probably $1000 as costs. From this you will see the position it will leave them in.

Two years ago the Corporation got about 1700 deer, on commission, by "co-operative butchering". On this the costs have been $14,541.84
The sales have amounted to 7,129.42
Balance due. 7,412.42

The meat has been boned with shrinkage of 15,116 lbs
There are 92,472 lbs still unsold. They are selling it for dog-feed and state that they get 6c lb. Consequently the natives will

have lost their whole consignment, the corporation will have got that much meat, that should have been worth at least $5.00 a carcass or even at 3.00 per head would have been $5100. They are fortunate if they are not held for the shortage between sales and costs, while the corporation is ahead all the handling charges.

I shall not burden you with more details, but it will give you a little insight into the methods.

I shall write to Miss Towne concerning articles on Dr.Jackson and his work in the missions of Alaska.

Very truly yours

C.L. Andrews

Thanks for any attention you may be able to give to the matter - and for the help you have already given - C.L.A.

As per!
copy letter to
Mr. Lopp for
your information

COP Y

Wales , A_laska
Sept. 13, 1933

Mr. W.T.Lopp,
4738 -9th Ave., N.E.,
Seattle, Washington,

Mr dear Mr. Lopp;

I have just returned from Nome in a few days, and I found your of July 28th awaiting me. I appreciate very much to know that you have not"resign" as Mr. Rynning's stated. A nd I was very much please to know that you have been written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding the North Star. We are very much disappointed to know that the North Star are not going to take any meat this fall. It is really Lomens influenced Washington.

Why should I become discouraged?IØ I know nothing about doing wrong against my neighbors while I am in office. But they or some may get into a little jealous. I changed my resigning to discontinied my position and if they re-elect me I will be in same place. For some of them are not willing to have me stop. I should discourage sometime. For instance, some may wanted me to fight and then he set down and do not bother anything what he said. Like now some of our reindeer xxxxxx owner are going to selling a steer for $2.00/ head.Buthcher at Teller for Lomen which will work for them same time. Which is against our promised at Teller convention last April. From our village are going to sale about 1100 head; George Cotenna 500, Mrs. Kepk 500, and Francis 100. I do not hindering them from getting supplies but is going to weaken us, from xxxxxxx being promised or agreed not to work for the Lomen at Teller. George was one of them, Mrs, Keok's boy (Shelton) was there too.

George Cotenna andothers are going to sales a deer as private deal with the Lomens. And our company are not selling.

Mr. Carl Lomen tried to asked me twice one at Teller and Nme to get me sale of steers for $2.00 per jead in trade. I did not accepted that offered. I met Mr. Nash at Nome and not much talked to him but he is good fellow than others(Trowbridge & Gillman) were wanted to listened. But he did not come to Wales and see Francis and G orge Otenna and others. He was gone from Nome by xxxxxxx North Star for Wales but too stormed to land at Wales so he only saw me. He told me hehas every letters I made to Washington and others, then I told him;"as long as you have those with you I cannot tell you more than those in the letter, but there is important for us to be done was this; "remove Lomens deer out of Teller" etc. I am still fighting and will keep on,

Sincerely yours,
Louis Tungwenuk
(Louis Tungwenuk)

Enclosed.

For Dr Mid.

Copy

"Copy of statement furnished by Mr. Ummel, Seattle, June 23, 1933.

STATEMENT

WALES COOPERATIVE COMPANY

May 31, 1933

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Balance forward from December 31, 1931 statement		15,696.96
Rebate on storage from October 1931	2,334.96	
Storage 5 mos. Port of Seattle	1,179.11	1,155.12
Total expense		14,541.84

STATEMENT OF SALES

Balance forward, Dec. 31, 1931 statement	1,632.70	
Seattle sales 91,619 lbs @ 6c	2,496.72	
	7,129.42	7,129.42

INVENTORY

Seattle, 92,472 lbs

Note; Shrinkage of 15,116 lbs is due to trimming spoiled portions of meat and fat bones which are discarded asof no value for canned dog food purposes

Certified Correct;

Northwestern Livestock Corporation
(Seattle Office)

By _____
Treasurer

Notes by Andrews;
No reason given for the rebate?
Bones make good bone meal;
The corporation often talks about
utilizing their by-products
What will the natives have left after
settlement on cooperative butchering?
The carcasses were received in January and February 1931
Note the discussion of Cooperative Butchering in the hearings
of 1931, at Washington.

Buckland and other Reids delivered about 3500 carcasses

November 8th, 1933

Mr. C. L. Andrews
3623 Corliss Ave.
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews;

Thank you very much for your letter of November 2nd. I am under no illusion with reference to the Lomen brothers and I have no idea that they have suddenly revised their methods of dealing with the Eskimos with reference to the matter of the reindeer. However, I do have confidence in the sincerity of Mr. Ickes and his investigators, and I believe that as a result of their efforts something good will be accomplished.

Faithfully yours,

JMS:PDS

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle,
February 5, 1934

Dr. J.M.Somerndike,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,

Dear Dr. Somerndike;

I have not troubled you for a long time, and am sorry to do so now, but do not specially like the tone of a certain letter that I have received in answer to a protest against conditions in the NOrthWest in relation to intoxicants among the natives. Copies of both are enclosed for your consideration.

With my knowledge of the relations to booze peddlers and the native people through all the settlement of the West and North, covering over sixty years that I can remember, I do not think that the native can preserve his morale against the whiskey trade without some protection from the officers of the law. The aggression of the man who has a money interest at stake, and the added inducements of the liquor traffic so often introduced, with the tendency of every one who has a vice to try to put it on every one else, is too great for the native to withstand alone without some backing. This does not appear to be offered in this letter. Is there any obligation put on any of the teachers to take this matter up and render any assistance? I think so far it has been a case of the individual inclination, and I have thought in some cases that it has not been very sympathetically received when the teacher did take it up.

I should like your reaction to this letter, if you feel like giving it. I do not wish to be too officious in the situation, for I have had the reaction from one quarter that; "The native affairs can't be run from Seattle." I understood what this meant, but believe it came from the influence that I have been fighting, yet people are sometimes touchy of their prerogative.

I understand that the Nash report is in Washington, but not made public yet. I should like to see it in print. I have hopes that it will initiate a new order of things in the reindeer matter.

Very sincerely yours,

C.L.Andrews

Copy

Extracts from Act. Alaska, Leg. of 191[illegible]

Section 1. That any village in the Territory of Alaska , whose inhabitants are members, of descendents of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsien, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native trives of Alaska, having not less than forty permanent inhabitants above the age of twenty one years, may form a self-governing village organization for the purpose of governing certain local affairs, as hereinafter described and in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 2. provides for petition, to Commissioner, Judge etc., signed by 15 members , specifying boundaries, number of Inhabitants, name known by, etc.In no case to take over 640 acres,

Sec. 3, prescribes qualifications of and elector, shall be a native or a descendent of a native etc.

Sec. 4; provides for elections what they may do etc.

Repeal

In the Session of 1929, the act was repealed, see p. 45.

The reason for repeal is not stated. I presume because it did not provide for a white trader or other resident voting.

No other act is provided to take the place.

If, as Mr. H. suggests the native is entitled to and is expected to amend his morale why should there not have been an amendment continuing the powers, with modifications to meet the situation?

I am wondering what influence caused the repeal to be passed.

Why some one did not take it up on the part of the Goverhment school buresu is a question? Mr. H. was superintendent in S.E. al. I do not think he was acting Chief at that time, but would have supposed that he would have been interested.From his position he took in the reindeer Council I am not impressed with his activity in taking up the interests of the native.

COPY

3623 Corliss Avenue, Seattle
December 7, 1933

Mr. Roy Nash,
2555 Virginia St.,
Berkeley, Calif.,

Dear Mr. Nash:

I presume that your investigations cover the condition of the native in all ways. If so I wish to call your attention to two things;

1st. The right of the natives' villages to elect a town council and enforce good order in their limits.

2nd. The matter of the sale of intoxicants to natives.

There was law passed by the legislature in Alaska that native villages have a right to form an organization and elect their town officers and to govern the town in that way. In or about 1929 this law was repealed, for reasons best known to those who were in power in the legislature of the territroy.

This is not proper. The peace officers of the white man's court is distant from many native settlements. The native settlements removed from the influence of white men were, under their own management, much more peaceful and well behaved than those where whites formed a considerable part of the population, the natives should have the same right to organize in their villages as do the whites.

SALE OF INTOXICANTS TO NATIVES

This most dangerous, damaging and reprehensible custom prevails in almost every village of Alaska where a white man can get a foothold to do it. The native villages removed from the white influence have not had it for many years, practically since the whalers quit sailing their shores and trading rum for furs in whalebone. In 1879 whalers sold rum to the St. Lawrence Is. natives, with the consequence that the natives of three villages became so intoxicated that they let the hunting season for walrus pass, and every person in the 3 villages died of starvation and pestilence. They are known today as the "Villages of the Dead". See Muir's Cruise of the Corwin; Cruise of the Corwin, Gov't Report, Revenue Service, 1880; Letter, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, U.S. Bulletin 10/16, 1879; Statement Capt. Geo. E. Bailey, Rev. Cut. Service, 1879; Sheldon Jackson, Gen. Report Al. 1886, p.13; Introd. Reindeer, 1893, p.1107; Nelson, Int. Mig. Dist. Colls. 1887, p.16, and other authorities.

When Captain Bertholf went to St. Hope, in 1926, on the Relief Expedition for Whalers, he cleaned up the village and took 15 stills and 5 still pipes and destroyed them, which stopped the distilling at that place, and it practically ceased along the whaling coast, so that when I was at Tivaline, 1923-4, at Barrow and Wainwright 1924-5, there was no intoxicating liquor in either village except a small amount brought by a trader and a movie pic-

there men, neither of whom sold any.

Annie Astocgan, Nuluk Annie;

In 1906, the winter of 1906-7, it was absolutely abandoned to the debauchery of the native population. One night at a booze party held at the house of Napoleon, a miner, Annie Astocgan was present, quarreled with a miner she had been living with, went out, was never seen alive after. The natives searched, the service sided. About two weeks later her body was found lying on a snowdrift back of another miner's cabin. No inquest was held. The witnesses were not strictly examined. The jury found verdict; "Death by foul means." The body showed a wound in center of forehead, like as a broken bottle or the broad blade of a pick had struck her. She had evidently been put on the drift the night before, and her frozen body showed she had been laid on a board before she was driven. The court only allowed $50 to investigate. No autopsy was held. Dr. said; "Not enough pay." I protested, wired Seattle, answer "urge investigation," or to that effect. I served autopsy, then had to go to Koyuk on official business. When I returned the body had been buried, and I understood, without autopsy.

Tekla, was an Eskimo girl from St. Lawrence Island. She stayed the winter of 1906-7, in Nome when she was about 14 years old. Mrs. Bell, the school teacher, put her into the school, her mother objected, but Mrs. Bell got Tekla some good clothes and succeeded. She went till after Christmas, then bloomed out in silk stockings, etc., left school, and a few days after she and her mother, another Lapland girl, and her mother, turned up in jail, found drunk in a cabin. Nothing done to the booze peddler.

Ishyuk's daughter, and Ishyuk, Herring;

In 1906-7 at Herring, Schrader, an Austrian with unpronounceable name, called S. for short, and Leo Williams, a Laplander, mined in summer and loafed in a cabin in winter. They met the school girls, Ruth Ivyaararuk and Ishyuk's girl, drunk, and kept them out all night. Ivyaararuk and Ishyuk complained to me. I took the girls out of the bunk at the Jesseses roadhouse, on starting to get them home, but did not catch the men. Ruth came on my base one morning about 7 A.M. so drunk she stumbled into Dr. Benson's cabin, next door, pulled off pants and one mukluk, then piled down on his bed which he had just left and was building fires, and went back asleep. I went down the street soon after, to visit smallpox patients. He called me in. Took these. I went and got her sister to take her home as soon as could get her roused.

Ishyuk's girl was nearly sane, Ishyuk went to the north, to get away from it, I think, after I left. He was a widower. He wanted to marry Nellie -----. A bootlegger named Stolch kept peddling booze to her, and Ishyuk saw red, shot him through the shoulder twice. The latter made the alcohol, was pretty evident. An Eskimo boy of 16 wanted it. Got into the store and took $ etc., one night.

This is enough, but not all that I know, but it illustrates the case. It should be stopped, and the only way is through the teachers, send men who will educate them to self control, will get them to elect a village council who will have power to punish such offenses, etc., the present court will probably support them.

Respectfully submitted,

C.L. Andrews.

P Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

Juneau, Alaska,
January 19, 1934

Mr.C.L.Andrews
3623 Corliss Avenue
Seattle, Washington,

Dear Mr. Andrews;

Your letter of December 7th addressed to Mr. Roy Nash of 2555 Virginia St.Berkeley, California, has been forwarded to this office for attention as Mr. Nash states the information furnished does not come within the scope of his duties.

We are pleased to advise you that this office has encouraged the organization of seld government throughout the Territory. If the morale of our native communities is to be changed, it must be through the initiative of the native people themselves rather than forcing it upon them by U.S.Commissioners and other officers of the law.

The instances of excesses ~~of~~ which you furnished Mr.Nash are of common knowledge to most of us who are acquainted with local conditions in different parts of that ~~country~~ territory. We believe that with people appointed by this office to native villages who are thoroughly interested in social welfare, and through the organization of local councils with full authority under the territorial laws to enact ordinances for their own betterment, the villages will gradually evolve a type of life which will be c credit to the settlements and a credit to the territory.

Very truly yours,

Chas.W.Hawkesworth
Assistant to Director.

CH:RB

February 13th, 1934

Mr. C. L. Andrews
3623 Corliss Avenue
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I heartily approve the letter you wrote to Mr. Nash and I hope that it will be given very careful consideration. In view of the evidence which you have presented, it would seem to me that some very careful investigations ought to be made. I understand that a strong effort is being made by the Territorial Governor to secure congressional action repealing the Bone Dry Law. The Governor seems to think that public opinion in Alaska is unanimous in favoring such repeal.

It seems that the attitude of the Interior Department toward the Alaska natives closely parallels the policy of the present administration with reference to the Indians. I notice that Mr. Collier and his associates are developing a persistent propaganda in behalf of self government by the Indians who, in the judgment of many, are not yet prepared for it.

With kind regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

JMS:PDS

4203 11th Avenue N.E. Seattle
June 27th 1934

Dr. J.M.Somerndyke,
National Board of Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr.Somerndyke:

I have given you a rest on the reindeer question of some months duration. I wish, however, to place another letter before you for your information.

I presume that you have knowledge that Mr. Baldwin is wishing to let go of the corporation. He has said, so I understand:

> "I desire on behalf of my late brother Leonard D.Baldwin and myself to create a trust for the benefit of the Eskimos and natives of Alaska and for this purpose I propose to turn over to three trustees named by the Secretary of the Interior, Secy. of Agriculture, and the Governor of Alaska, stock of the parent company, the Northwestern Livestock Corporation, as follows;
> 13,996 shares of common and 8,000 shares of preferred stock.
> I desire the three trustees to take full charge of the Northwestern Livestock Corporation, and all the subsidiary companies and devote the income they may receive from the securities to welfare work among the Eskimos and other natives of Alaska, either in the form of schools, hospitals, or other such welfare work as to them seems advisable."
> (Extract from letter of Arthur J.Baldwin to Secy.Int. December 27, 1933.)

This corporation has sold securities to parties at unsafe valuations. Will the Government assume them? It has put the corporation into a financial condition that will not be known until a careful audit is made of all the accounts, and a careful physical valuation is made to find if it is financial bankrupt. This is a matter for the Government to settle at its own loss,--or--other.

But what about the condition of the native in this omolet? What about the debt that the corporation has put on them? In 1931 the Nunivak people were indebted $7000. It is unknown where they are today. In 1932 the Teller natives are charged with a debt of about $5000 on herd bills, present situation unknown, and their herd was practically ruined. The debt was more than the deer that they were able to round up were worth.Bankrupt? Unless a settlement, and accounting can collect enough overcharges and unfair dealings to save them. What is the situation of the Wales native Company on that "co-operative butchering"? In May 1933 the Lomen statement shows a charge of over $7000 deficit on the shipment. It showed 93,000# or about, unsold. and the sales do not seem to cover the accruing storage charges. Buckland is in similar fix. Who will stand the settlement of this and give the native justice?

And the stock of the natives is not separated from that of the Corporation. The corporation has been maneuvering to hold a big share of the mavericks. Will they want this kind of a settlement after the transfer? The minority stockholders are to be dealt with yet, afte the 2/3 gift, of the "let go people" is settled. The Lomens are not at all eliminated by that arrangement. They have just as much stock as they ever had. It is all Baldwin stock that is going to the Government.

Then take the matter of the appointment of trustees. One by the Governor of Alaska. In the Hearing on the Appropriation it was plainly stated by the Governor: "I have a great deal of confidence in the superintendent, Mr. Brewster." (App.Hg.298 p.)

Mr.Brewster was the moving spirit in the plan to put the whole of the Teller Unit, containing most of the west half of the Seward Peninsula, and estimated 100,000 reindeer, of which the Lomen owned about 8% but onwhich he he expected to claim 8% of all the mavericks in the Unit, I am assured in my mind. The Governor will appoint him, Is my guess. This is one Lomen.

The Secretary of Agriculture appoint one. Mr. Hovey, of the Agricultural Department, Credit Division, wrore a three page recommendation of the Lomen Corp. getting a $750,000 loan from the RFC. and of which they did get $100,000, were expecting to get $147.000 more, and he advised $750,000. He will appoint Carl J. Lomen as a Trustee in my opinion, that makes two Lomens. No matter who the Secy of the Interior appoints, there is the 2/3 vote.

Will this Board of Trustees, try to put the whole reindeer industry, covering the 58 or there-about native companies into one big omolet and under the charge of Lomens, to make that corporation pay on the minority stock of this corporation that is held in the hands of these stockholders?

Is there not a question in this?

In the letter that Mr. Rynning wrote about the convention at Teller. which was held December 1932, Rynning plans on the agreement which was secured with Wales in 1931. Note it in his words in the Sniffen letter enclosed. I have protested that agreement, but they by that seem to think that they have Wales bound in a co-operative bond, similar to what they want on all the Unit.

I do not wish to disturb your peace of mind too much, but I note that Mr. Burlew is on this Committee. I have an idea that he suggested it to the Secretary, and that he, unthinkingly agreed. they have set aside the Nash report to consider this. Another of Mr.B's suggestions? Mr. B. was in Wilbur's office, same position, Administrative Assistant. Did he suggest the same on the 1931 committee? Did he suggest Sisson as a member, just after he got back from advising reappointment of Judge Lomen? It is rumored that Mr. B. wrote the Survey. In that last document of Mr. Wilbur, it mentions the formation of this Unit that Brewster tried to put over at Teller. (See p.10. of Surver of Reindeer Industry, 1931-33.) That shows his hand if he wrote it. He was before the App. Com. last Dec. he said there, in substance, if whites (Lomens?) and Lapps were bought out, that the appropriation could be dropped, or words to that effect.

That shows his leaning on that question. In my opinion he is dominating this committee as Kendrick and Sisson did the first one. As they did till Judge Wickersham dropped a bombshell into their ranks(page 406 et seq. Hearings 1931 Com.)."You know how these things grow into a regular Tea-Pot Dome scandal and things of that kind. The Secretary does not want to get into that sort of a ~~thing~~ situation.The Department does not."

I do not wish to make myself a nuisance. I only asked for the separation of the herds and lands, and an accounting. That was easily done, it could have been done in one year. Delays have got everything into more turmoil. They are no nearer it now than three years ago. And what is this Proposed Plan going to do with it? We had a PROPOSED PLAN three years ago.(See p.150 Hgs.Com.)

You have all the papers that I refer to at your disposal for reference, have you not? Can you spare the time to compare what I say with those papers? I should be glad if you can.

Thanking you for you past assistance and attention,

Most sincerely yours,

C. L. Andrews

Clarence L. Andrews

Enclosure:
Copy Letter, M.K.Sniffen

I do not wish to misjudge or to mistake. I ask your check to see if what I mention seems to agree with your view of the matter.

Copy for information Hon. Commissioner

4203 11th Avenue N.E. Seattle
June 22, 1934

Mr. M.K.Sniffen,
Indian Rights Assoc.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

Dear Mr. Sniffen;

I have yours of 15th, and contents carefully noted. I am pleased to see the attitude of Mr. Chapman, but, when he can see the manner of handling the "twelveyear old boy" in so many ways which are so patently displayed, yet are lost sight of, why is that committee so solicitous about the "omens having certain rights that would be upheld by the courts."?

Are there no legal rights of the natives that would be upheld by the Courts? Why are these not inquired into? Are they all going to be passed by in silence, as the Investigators, the field representatives, did. Are they going to be ignored as the Governor did. Are plain violations of all common equity, and seeming violations of the statute, as the driving of reindeer from the place they are lawfully grazing, going to be condoned until they will be like the kidnapping of an Eskimo openly flaunted, ~~was~~ delayed until it was outlawed?

Did not the Governor at least become delinquent in duties if not a violator of his oath to uphold the law, in that case of that rustling a herd of 1985 deer from Teles on March 15, 1929?. The Governor, the Chief Executive of the Laws of Alaska, sat in Council and approved the discharge of the Chief Herder, Ole Stenfield, as a condonation of an offence against the laws on driving stock from range where they were lawfully grazing. If they were not lawfully grazing there, where might they lawfully graze?

Did not the corporation acknowledge, two years and ten months after the apparently unlawful act, that they did drive 1985 deer from the Teles range and mark the mavericks, against the rules of the range that they exacted that year against the Igloo range, and had exacted against the Igloo range in 1926 and 1927 on a greater number of reindeer, and deer which have the appearance of having been driven off range that by all rules of occupation recognized by Government or by individuals, belonged to Igloo No. 2 range?

Then the Corporation officers, one of them a member of the Council, held a meeting to which the native, Tungwenuk, was compelled to attend by the Commissioner of Education, according to the statement of the Governor, exact an agreement dangerous and unjust to the Teles natives? Look in the Fanning report of the Teller press gang meeting and see the certain statement;

> " 2.The second item mentioned above was the discussion that sprang up as a result of our study of the sheet outlined in No.1. The steps in order of probable adoption are these. First the adoption of agreements among all herds in the unit, similar to the one now in force between Teller and Wales, agreeing to mark full percentage of increase of both mavericks and fawns."

Here it touches your interests?

Here is the plain acknowledgment that the agreement that I have protested as unfair in every way, made by the Corporation between Tungwenuk, in the office of the Corporation, with a member of the Council, surrounded by legal and other influences of the corporation, with the figure of the Division Judge on the bench almost in the adjoining building, was made with the direct purpose of inveigling the natives into a complication dangerous in every way. It intended to best them in the settlement. Tungwenuk, as you will see by the extract I copied for you of his letter in my letter to you of May 25th, said;

"Ch I can't tell you how they were denied on the things which we complaint on them. For they shows us their records on all kinds which we cannot agree on with"

their records do not agree with the native views?

Is there no power that will consider the "certain rights that would be upheld by the courts", for the natives, as well as for the Lomens.

Right in that settlement, because of the pressure of the statements of the natives, and the compromise of the discharge of Cle Stenfield, they were compelled to acknowledge, two years and ten months after the act, that they had driven 1985 deer "from Teles range or near the boundary" I think it states. That They had worked them at their corrals, and had carried for themselves 176 mavericks, from this herd, evidently driven from Teles range. Their lame confession under these circumstances, taken with the positive statements of the Teles herders, which were ignored by Mr. Parks and Mr. Trowbridge, proves it beyond a doubt, if not politively and legally. They refused to examine Cle S. but he, out of revenge, it appears, after his discharge, went out and threw away the copy of the order of the manager, to Mr. Anderson, agent of the Company at Teller, and U.S.Commissioner, outside of his house, where he was satisfied that it would be found. I enclose a copy. It is not signed by "Jack" except with typewriter, or it would prove beyond a doubt the orders of the manager to commit all the acts alleged ever since 1927 in rustling ranges, butchering everyone's deer, reserking unlawfully, and shooting deer over on Teles range, in order to get a claim of co-owner, and to give them a chance to go over there and take deer off that range unlawfully, at any time they chose.

In addition to this I understand that the Company employed Cle again at Unalakleet or rather Igavik. I have not exact evidence of this but have heard that he is over in that region working for the Lomens.

Is not Mr. Brewster becoming an agent of the corporation? Why does he not look up the legal aspect of the matter for the natives? Why will he allow such charges against the natives as I secured the report of and sent you recently? As high as one deer actually counted, as;

	Herd dues 1931.
Jim Omeesak 1 adult female deer, no fawns	136.33
Neesak 1 adult female, no fawn	78.42

I do not think there can be any mistake in this. I sent you the copy prepared and furnished by the natives, procured from Mr. Stafford. Why does not Mr. Stafford, under good salary from the Government, with just a portion of what was formerly in that district to oversee, and with bigger salary, do some looking at this?

Let us consider Mr. Brewster and his connection with his official duties. He stated to you that the natives wanted him to prepare that joint agreement on lease of the Teller range? Mr. Wynning says in his report of the Teller Convention; or conference;"A difficulty might arise if the lease were granted to combine white and native owners. The letter above referred to, addressed to Mr. C.C.Moore of the General Land office, copy of which is attached, was prepared by Mr. Brewster, discussed thoroughly by Mr. Stafford and by him with the native owners, and then by them accepted by them as expressing their desire to herd their deer with ours on the Teller range following the practice in the past."(under 3. in ~~xxxfxxx~~ Wynning Reportabout pg.11)

Do these two statements give you the same angle of view? Is the native asking him to prepare it for them or did he or they prepare it and Mr. Brewster present it to them, with the prestige of his office and attitude in a manner requesting them to do it? Should not the native be asked to state plainly how this came about?

This Wynning report states;"The new Government men in the field are perfectly willing to listen to a criticism that can be used for the betterment of the industry, but they will not tolerate destruction and fault-finding criticism which is based on misinformation and commercial antagonism."(3)Id.

Mr. Brewster appears to have taken the time to prepare; "A brief on this decision(The Finney decision), prepared by Mr.Brewster, was also read and discussed."(Id."4"3rd Par.)

If he had time to prepare briefs on decisions on "bills of several years standing, why does he not investigate the origin of these bills and require a plain statement of all the items by which these bills arose, and show how charged, and all the destils?

There is a legal point that cannot be dismissed without consideration, but I do not think, in view of the acts of Mr. Brewster in the past, that he is qualified to do this work. In 1928 a list of reindeer was butchered by the corporation out of native deer. Many of them are marked as "settled with owner". In 1931 there is a large bill of expense against these same owners. Why is this not put out in a regular statement that it may be seen clearly how it all came about?

This is a matter of plain accounting. An action for accounting is common and a matter of right. If the Council is so considerate, or rather the Legal Department is, why do they not turn their attention to some of the "certain rights that would be upheld by the court" for the native?

This is only a start in this line. I'll not pursue it farther. That statement of 1985 deer from Wales, is apparently phony. It will take a whole letter to show its character.

I am encouraged with Mr. Chapman's attitude, but there are so many things that are plain matters of right, that I sicken with the quibbling over untried Proposed Plans, like have set aside all rights of the natives for three years before and after committees.

We will have to await the decision of the Committee in darkness and submission. In the 1931 Committee we had the Hearings. In this we have closed doors. There hasbeen a series of attempted injustices, plans proposed, had we not known the Proposed Plan of 1931, had it not been an open session, so Judge W. could be present, what would have been done? It was swimming along smoothly till he entered with;"Gentlemen, you do not want a Tea Pot Dome," or something of the Kind. "You cannot confine your title to those deer" etc, or similar. And Carl's answer;"Did you ever hear of a sick man sending a thousand miles for a doctor", shows the consternation it casued. You will notice that the Committee at once began to talk compromise on dividing the ranges, and the Lomens assented. They held to what was awarded them, and have been intriguing, and grabbing what was ordered taken by the natives, from that day to the present. They are just like a coyote after a lamb. In another view it is the old story of the Wolf and the Lamb, at the stream, and the wolf accuses the lamb of muddying the water. "But the water is running toward me", says the lamb.

I hardly know what to do or say. I do not wish to let plainly wrong things pass, but I do not wish to weary people with protests. I do not wish to irritate Mr. Ickes, neither do I wish to add to the troubles of Mr. Collier or Dr.Ryan. Dear has become of Dr.Ryan, anyway?

Mr. Lomp handed me Indian truth a day or so ago. Your letter to me went astray a day or so. The Avenue was not plain and they sent it to one or two other places, once to 3623 Corliss, so it was late, but got here OK. I see by the Indian Truth that you attacked Secreatry Ickes roundly on the Indian Bill, Will he be antagonistic on that account? I hope not?

I do not know when or where this will reach you, but send it on at all events. I am glad that you can have a nice trip into that most delightful land at this time of year. Bon voyage. May you come back refreshed and invigorated, and may the health of Mrs.S. be greatly benefitted is my wish.

I wish that I could--had the means to-hire a first class, aggressive attorney to devote his attention to this, and bring suits for the natives. I'd kick up a muss worth while. I'd sue for recovery of property. For accounting for detention, and for damages if it could be supported. The legal force of the corporation would have something to do to earn their fees. As it is now, not an attorney in Nome can be depended on--and, I have no funds.

Will you not ask your attorney his reaction to that agreement made with Wales in July 1931, and which it referred to as a model for other herds in the Wynning report or letter, referred to above? Consider both the agreement and the Wynning application of it, aand then consider the Igloo situation since 1924, compared with the Wales imbroglio.

In my opinion, the whole thing is AWFUL.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L.Andrews

COPY

4203 11th Avenue, N.E.Seattle
June 6, 1934

Hon.O.L.Chapman,
Asst Secy. Int. Dept., Chairman Teindeer Com.,
Washington, D?C.,

Dear Mr. Chapman;

The Eskimo natives of Alaska have always been faithful, grateful citizens of our country. The first white man who visited one village said of them, that they were;"happy without seemingly having anything to be happy for." They have believed in their Government, and Mr. Lomen, almost in the same breath with which he says;"The Government has practised too much paternaliam among our native people"(Reindeer Hearings 1931 p. 93), states;"Government is perhaps the highest sounding word in the vocabulary of an Eskimo." (Id.,same page.)

He continued;"It is very easy to guide an Eskimo when you come forward with a fair plan which is approved by the Government itself--always a very easy matter and it is not difficult."(Id,,same Pg.)
"The Government officials have the confidence of the Eskimo people as a rule."(Ibid)
"If a man is a Government man that is all that is necessary. They follow that man." (Ibid)

For forty years the Reindeer Service of the Bureau of Education had been dealing with the Eskimos of Alaska. The above is an un-intended tribute to the success of their methods and the justice of the men who had continued and carriedon the work.

What is the condition today?

The Eskimos are asking;"Is the Lomen Corporation stronger than the Government?"
They say;"I am sure they all know very well that the natives were needing help by the Government, but the Lomen people were there where the Depertment of the Interior appointed a committee, and cannot miss Lomen interests, but the Eskimos are not. Of course we natives are not like Lomen people who could talk good and smooth, and deceive very smart people. You are right that Mr. Carl Lomen can deceive even a big men in Washington. Why cannot deceive us easily who are like'12 years old boy"*** Oh I can't tell you how they were denied on those things which we complaint about them. For they were shows us their records all kinds which w we cannot agree with. Yes, the Government men trust them and keep them mixed with us. How much we plead for? How many time I write them and asked them to help us too? (Letter of an Eskimo)

A white man writes me;"the natives are in open rebellion against nearly every Government institution." "It is the psychology of the thing. It is bad that they are weaned away from the Government and made to distrust us.Are we ever going to get them back?"

In 1898 when Captain Jarvis went to the Eskimos of Wales, and to Antisarlook, to get their reindeer to drive to Barrow for the relief of the shipwrecked whalers, the Eskimos loaned every head of deer they owned, just on the word of Captain Jarvis and Mr. Lopp, they equipped the men to drive the deer, with everything for the 700 mile drive, and the boys went with nothing but a promise. They delivered the herd at Barrow in 56 days after only a week of notice to get ready.This is faith in the Government such as few white men show.

There has never been a complaint filed by a native against an officer of the Service, unless it is, or was, on some little, trifling personal matter, up to the last four years. The natives had faith that the Government officers would be on the square with them.

Why the change?

In the Hearings of the Reindeer Committee of 1931, there were unjust, malicious accusations placed in the records of the Committee against them. In answer to their complaints of mistreatment by the corporation that had encouraged loose herding, that permitted and encouraged mixing of the herds and the mavericking of deer unfairly, and against all range rules, they were accused of untruth and misconduct. They were discredited in their statements, and even when it was acknowledged that they were in the right and that certain things should be done, the Government officers failed to carry out the findings of the Committee, whose chairman said, in answer to the Eskimo complaints;"This Committee has been glad to hear Mr. Lomen's story, as we shall be glad to hear anybody who has the opposite side to present; but I see no reason why you should feel disturbed by anything that has been put in the record so far."(Hearings Reindeer Co,.1931,p.161)

They were discredited and their statements put aside as false. They could not go to Washington to present their case. Their enemy, as he is now, was able to gain admittance and to attend every place and time the matter was brought up. They were hurt. They were insulted. But they were promised that two of the ranges that had been taken andthe herds that had been taken and mixed in two ranges would be separated and restored to them.

"The plans are to assist the natives by proper guidance in the development of the industry."
"around Teller and Buckland in the Seward Peninsula, are to be vacated by white owners and left entirely to the natives."
(Release of the Secretary for the Press, April 4,1932; based on the decision of the Committee, March 23, 1931.)

By this two of the herds owned by the natives were to be restored after a detention of from ten to twelve years, during which the owners had suffered from practically every sort of misusage ever practiced on the frontier ranges. But one herd and its owners were practically expropriated and the owners had the privilege of submitting to the overlordship of the corporation or leave their homes.

The natives silently submitted and waited for the order to be carried out. They had waited for over a year when this release was made. In that year the devastation of their herd had continued in

the Teller herd, and the Buckland herd had stood unhandled by the corporation, only cared for as to corporate or native deer, by the natives themselves.

Two men were sent as competent aid"in working out the plans." The Eskimo hopefully awaited action.

A Council was appointed to carry out the plan. On it was a member of the Corporation, who was made a member of the Council. He dominated every action of the Council in the interest of the Corporation. The record does not show that the matter of separating the herds and clearing the ranges as ordered was even placed before the Council.

The two men sent to assist the Service in carrying out the plan put in their time in trying to find some reason for censuring those who had protested the situation amd asked for help for the abused natives.They accomplished one thing, by being"authorized" by the Lomen company, and that was to begin the separation of the corporation deer from the native deer on the Buckland native company range.

The Corporation, even after "authorizing" the Government officers to carry out, at expense of the native, this part of the orders of the Secretary, still tried to claim;"That the Lomen ~~Company~~-Corporation will continue to be a co-owner of the Buckland native herd and Buckland range."(letter of ~~Carl Lomen~~ Harold Lomen to Mozee, July,8,1932)

When the matter of the Teller range vacation was brought up, a meeting was held at Teller. Mr. Alfred Lomen acting for the Lomen Corporation, proposed that the deer be separated by exchange between corporation and native, that the corporation females should be exchanged for males of the natives. That the natives should deliver males for butchering at Lomen plants, and receive credit at $3.00 a head, and would take Lomen females at $25.00 per head in exchange. Later it was tentatively suggested that the price of Lomen females might be reduced, but no definite agreement was made.

This was practical robbery. The marketable male on range animals is the more valuable of the two, the female or male. The male is ready for the market. It commands the sale price and is cut on the block. The female breeds and no money comes in for three years after, when the fawn is a marketable steer.

The Lomens wanted EIGHT STEERS for ONE FEMALE REINDEER.

The natives felt more bitter than ever. They had read what was said of them in the hearings in 1931. Every promise had failed, except that Buckland, impoverished by years of deprivation of their property, was permitted, to drive away the intruder at their own expense--put the burglar out of their house.-. But the burglar wanted to retain a "co-owner interest", whatever that means.

In the meantime, a third man had gone to Alaska, He was described as "an EXPERT in range management who will remain permanently in Alaska".(Release April 4, 1932.) We will hear of him later.

Another Council met, and nothing done, it was expensive, inefficient, and ineffective. The Lomen member dominated it.

The Inspectors returned and reported. Their report was kept "confidential".On it was based a SURVEY OF THE ALASKA REINDEER SERVICE 1931-1933. By this Survey it was found that;"the Investigators recommend that under the existing conditions the reindeer on the Teller unit be continued as mixed herds, but directly under the supervision of a field supervisor of the Alaska Reindeer Service." (Survey, Page 10.)

An inquiry resulted in Alaska. The Eskimo began to inquire;"Teller Unit"to be a"mixed herd". They had been promised that Teller range should be cleared of corporation deer, here it was proposed by a Government publication that it was to be a big Lomen controlled, entirely mixed herd, just the opposite of what they had for three long years petitioned for and ~~for more than ten years endured to their~~ worse than they had for more than ten years endured to their infinite damage.

Inquiry resulted in a showing that a certain EXPERT, had been studying the situation, on salary with base at Birnie Montana, with per diem, and travel expense, without any knowledge of reindeer, but with the idea ~~formed~~ of forming a big "ranch" with 100,000 reindeer, and as the corporation gave out;"Meetings were arranged by Mr. Lyman Brewster, Special Representative of the Department of the Interior."
"Never before in my reindeer experience have I attended such constructive meetings", purred the representative of the corporation.
"All sessions held during my stay at Teller were attended by Messrs Brewster, Stafford, Rouse, Anderson and Rynning."
Brewster, EXPERT, etc., Special Representative Interior Dept.
Stafford, Unit Manager Teller, Interior Department.
Rouse, Agricultural Department of the Government.
Anderson, United States Commissioner at Teller, Deprtment of Justice, also, Agent at Teller for the Lomen Corporation.
Rynning, Superintendent of Reindeer for the Lomen Corporation.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE SESSION

"We set up a summary of ownership of deer for all herds in the Teller Unit; this is the first time a sheet like this has been set up. It is a start on handling a unit as one herd." "This sheet shows the absolute necessity of treating the Teller unit as a single herd from now on, considering all herds as cO-owners". "The deer are forcing the unit plan of management upon the owners whether they want it or not."
"We worked on ten different days, having twenty four hours meetings, a total of 75 hours***it was still necessary that Brewster and I run over to Stafford's house for an hour or so as though we had not talked enough during the past two weeks."
(Extracts from the Corporation managr's report of the meeting of December 3rd 1931, and following days.)

They set up a sheet of figures that is a marvel of construction, and i its logic is a mystery."Since the unit plan is inevitable, these figures are very important", they allege.

This was the the first step. "The second step would be the combining of herds as to expense, herding and butchering. The third

step would be the amalgamation of all herds into one, considering the Teller Unit as containing one herd of reindeer with one mark.***The last step, being the final one, received our greatest attention." (Letter L.E.Rynning to Mr.Alfred J.Lomen, Manager, Dec. 30,1932)

This was concealed until the issue of the Reindeer Syrvey, Feb. 15th, 1933, when inquiry as to some sources of statements of the Survey began to be inquired of. When the document was made public it opened the eyes of the Eskimo people as to their future destiny as was laid out by the corporation, and the officer of the Government by whom the meetings were arranged.

When this became known, in April, 1933, the natives met in a convention at Teller, and repudiated the plan.

This was the second of these wide reaching plans. The first was spread on the records at the Reindeer Committee of 1931, at page 150 et seq., to control the products of the native industry. This one proposed to take charge of the whole industry, in its ultimate course, it would appear.

But through a more equitable and favorable administration a new hope arose. A capable and conscientious man was sent who made a real survey of the situation. Before his report could be put in force, a new plan was and was given the preference. The terms of this plan are not known, but judging by those previously issuing from the same source, they are viewed with distrust by the native people. From the Survey, and from the testimony before the Committee on Appropriations on the 1935 reindeer appropriation, and the action in placing corporations on the same rating xx two years before, as an Eskimo just becoming a herdsman, they feel fearful of what they cannot see, or know.

The Survey, contained the first proposal of the UNIT HERD FORMATION at TELLER.

The APPROPRIATION BILL contains the following;

"The Government never put much into the reindeer insustry. We started out with about $16,000 annually a number of years ago. The Lomens claim to have spent anywhere from 2 to 4 millions dollars." ***

"It was financed by the Baldwin Bros., in New York. They own ships, corrals, killing plants, and all sorts of range equipment.*** the range equipment they have put in there in the various ranges is very considerable, and the natives have benefitted from it.They have also paid a certain sum of money in wages to the natives."(Approp. Bill Hgs.,P.300.)

The natives know that when only $5000 was allowed for the reindeer Service for all expense, and before the corporation intruded, that they were in better condition and with less debt and less of contention and trouble than at the present time. They know that the money paid them for herding is for herding deer that either actually belong to them and they will have to pay for herding, to the corporation, and without knowing what it is all about, or it is for deer that were trusted to a mission to distribute to them or to other natives by the Government. They appreciated that this is just an argument put up to provide a reason for the corporate existence, when the corporation cannot bear its own weight, and is being sup-

ported by this ~~corporation~~ appropriation, or at least being assisted by it . The Eskimo reads a little farther. He is a little sensitive in this matter. He finds;

> "if there were no white or Lap owners it would seem to me that, if the Government adopted the policy of turning the deer over to the natives and forgetting about it, the appropriation might be omitted."(Id.p.301.)

This is somewhat of a shock. The appropriation is only given because of the white and Lap owners? When only natives they got $5000 in 1913 to 1918. Now with the big corporation they got $30,000? And if it were not for those, the "white and Lap" it might be omitted. They read farther;

> The reason is that many deer have gone to the back country and, not having been closely herded, they have scattered."(Id. p.301)

They remember that before the corporation came, with its "scientific methods", that the custom of the country was to herd their deer. They knew where their herds were. They could get a deer to eat, if they owned enough, or one for a skin for clothing, at the time they needed it. Their deer did not scatter, they herded them as they had been taught by the Lapps who did that way in Siberia. Lapland. Some of them know how the Chukchees herd their deer in Siberia. They know why the deer scatter. They remember the plan of the meeting of December 1932 and the proposal to further mix and to be under the control "scientific"management", of the corporation They think of the nearly five thousand dollar debt piled on them in the pevious five years by this management. The Teller natives are in debt to the corporation, according to a statement prepared by the corporation of date covering an estimated cost of 1932, in the sum of $4943.70. In that year these natives had only 899 reindeer, including the fawns of the year. This indicated they owed about $5.49 for each deer in the herd belonging to them. The corporatiin was buying deer at $2.00 last fall, and began buying at $3.00 in 1929, while in 1931 the expense bill of the herd was $5766.40, and the statement of roundup only lists 894 deer, of which 321 belonged to natives owners, and their part of the herd bill was $1443.35, or about $6.43 per head fawns and all.

This is too much detail, but gives an idea what a condition they are in.

The only salvation for them is to cut loose from this corporation, and to get a man there who can put them back where they were before the corporation came and one who can restore their morale.

Respectfully yours,

C.L.Andrews

July 25th, 1934

Mr. C. L. Andrews
4208 - 11th Avenue, N.E.
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr.Andrews:

I was much interested in the contents of your letter of June 27th and I am very grateful for the information which it contains. It does seem as though Mr. Baldwin's gift to the Eskimos is not going to result in much benefit to them, in view of the conditions under which it is to be administered. I fear there will be an annual deficit, or at least no dividends, on the stock of the Northwestern Livestock Company, and that the only result will be the sense of satisfaction which Mr. Baldwin himself may experience in the belief that he has done a very generous thing.

We shall see what the Washington officials do in appointing the "trustees." I fear, as you intimate, that the Lomens will lose none of their hold upon the situation by this move on the part of Mr. Baldwin.

I am rather surprised and disappointed that no report has come out as the result of Mr. Clavis' investigation. Doubtless political influence which operates so perfectly in this administration is responsible.

Faithfully yours,

JMS:PDS

A. A. SELDEN
PRESIDENT MANAGER

ESKIMO SISTERS REINDEER COMPANY

NOT INCORPORATED

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

July
31st
1934

Board of National Missions
Presbyterian Church
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y. Attention Mr. J.M.Summersdike

attached

Dear Mr Sommersdike::

Your letter of July 27th is before me. I have read it with close attention I cannot clearly understand what you wish me to do, most if not all the matters you mention are covered in my letter of the 18th, inst. even as regards to the report of Roy Nash.

So far the Interior Department has shown no intention to do what is just to the natives of Alaska, The Department has and is showing its continued support of the Lomen Interests in the Pro-Lomen membership of the present reindeer service in Alaska. In my opinion if the facts covering this case were brought to issue in the civil courts the evidence would clearly show that a conspiracy exists betseen the Lomen Interests and the Interior Department to defraud the Goverment as trustee of the natives out of the reindeer, that would open up a scandal of greater porpotion than the Oil Scandels .

My interests in these matters is that of a missionary as I served as such at Tanana, Alaska for four years under Bishop Rowe, I know my natives and I know that they are worthy of my best efforts in their behalf. It is for them I work.

Yours Truly

A. A. Selden

A. A. SELDEN
PRESIDENT MANAGER

ESKIMO SISTERS REINDEER COMPANY

NOT INCORPORATED

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

July
18th
1934

Rev; M. Graham Wilson——— Refered this to you.
General Secretary
Presbyterian Church
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City. N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wilson;- It has been a very long time since I wrote you in the interests of the Natives of Alaska, Nothing has been done in the mean time to relieve them from the oppression of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation or the restore to these natives the reindeer that this corporation wrongfully withhold from them. We have every reason to believe that hundreds of these natives have perished because of the lack of these reindeer.

Viewed in the light of the history of industry from the time of its introduction into Alaska by your church's great Missionary and former Moderator, The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson. we find that he did this for the welfare of these native to insure them a constant supply of food and clothing, etc. To prevent waste by the natives and to protect them against exploytation he promulgated certain necessary rules and regulations to govern the industry among which was a regulation that no female could be sold or owned other than a native of Alaska. These rules and regulation had all the force of law and were observed by all in Alaska for more than 20 years. and under which it was proveing a great success and was being extended as fast as the natural increase in the number of reindeer would allow, to the natives. Although the increase at the end of 20 years was very large yet there were many thousand of natives to be supplied. The regulation regarding to the sale of female deer was binding on the Secretary of the Interior and was so regarded for he found it necessary to apply to Congress for a permit to sell surplus male reindeer for the natives benifit The goverment is trustee for the natives of the Reindeer for the sole benifit and the duty of carring out the trust has been assigned the Interior Department.by Congress.

Judge G. B. Lomen a lawyer by profession and a politician by choice from north-eastern, Minnisota went to Alaska with his family and settle at Nome Alaska during the Gold rush to that Section, he acquire some considerable property in that territory as time passed, When the Gold Digging began to fail, saw that he must turn his attention to somethin else and was attracted to the reindeer industry and its possibilities to him if he could gain control, His plans in this were blocked in Alaska by the female regulation and by the opposition of those who were then in charge of the industry in Alaska. Being a trained politician he then sought to get action by going over their heads by going to Washington D.C. and working on the chiefs in authority in the Dep't. But it at that time was A Republican Administration and the industry had been developed under Republican administrations and those

in authority knew the conditions, rules and regulations, laws and history of the industry and would not give ear or support to his plans to horn-in and get control of the Industry.

The following administration was a complete upset to and in the Interior Department and a personal cane into authority that did not know Joseph:(the reindeer industry) this left the way broad open for Lomen to mis represent conditions in the reindeer industry to such an extent that he was enabled to form a conspiricy with the interior Dept and a working agreement where he was to have practicaly complete power over the industry in Alaska to build up a lobby of his supporters within the Department and to get early and complete information through them of all matters before the Department relating to reindeery matters and to have to dictate in the appointing and discharge of employees who opposed his plans And he got a permit iron the department allowing him to unlawfully to buy female reindeer iron a mission that held reindeer loaned to it ior the certain purpose to enable it to teach its converts the care for reindeer and to supply from the increase these converts. Congress knew nothing oi this transier and has never santioned it.

All these acts of the Interior Department and hundreds oi others acts oi the department supporting the plans oi Lomen interests go to make certain that such a working agreement existed between the department and the lomen interests. The records show that these things were all put over in opposition to the protests oi the friends of the natives, and the intention of Dr. Sheldon Jackson now have you made any study of the support given the Lomen Interests in their plan to acquire all the rights to Nunivic Island it is great shame and a scandle what is being attempted there, The natives of the Island about 200 souls had heard about the reindeer and some oi them had gone to Nome and made application ior some reindeer which had been promised them. this was prior to 192[illegible]. but in anticipation of goverment action the Lomen Interests dumped a small herd on the Island and assumed control. Naturaly the natives thought these were the deer promised them and they could not understand the Lomens claims, and they went so far to protect the deer that they killed many of their dogs. when the Chief of these people undertook, in their interests, to forcible to resist the Lomen claims the Lomens kidnapped him and took him to Nome and tried to have him imprisioned as insane but the examining doctor objected. As a matter of ownership the grazing rights on the Island are worth not less than 50¢ per acre or more than 600.000 dollars and on a leasing contract not less than 5¢ per acre or more than 67,000 dollars. That is what the Lomen interests have been trying to get away with and let the Natives grab the wind. The Lomen interests and the Interior Department have plenty of Red Herrings to dray across their tracks to confuse the issues.

One of these red herrings is when the friends of these natives close on their tracks they promise investigation and reorganization, but they send out the investigators on the same ships to Alaska with the Lomen personal and these investigators accept the hospitality oi the Lomens. The Lomens use their hospitality and personality to blind the investigators as to the Lomen plans and are thus enabled to dictate the reports of the investgators,

Extention #2.

P. Sec. Wilson.

This was especial true as to the last investigatio by One Roy Nash who went to Alaska as a confidential investigator for Secretary Lane but who went to Alaska on the same ship with Carl Lomen and no doubt accepted the hospitality of the Lomens while there and did return with Carl Lomen on the same ship. It is doubtfull if Nash got one hundred feet away from the Lomen home while in there as he told me he had not used his mosquito netting and any one knowing conditions there knows that a Greenhorner cant stand these parts without netting. There is very little doubt that his report was held up from October to January in the interest of the Lomen Interests. The report is said to be Confidential and none of the friends of the natives can get to see it but there is very little doubt out the Lomen interests have known its contents since October and it is possible that it was dictated by Carl Lomen while they were aboard ship. Thus the agreement by the Departmen with Lomen is being carried out to this time. Time after time the Department has promised protection to the natives but every time they have throwing sand into the eyes of the friends of the natives. There has at no time been any need of investegations there is plenty of evidence in the records to show the conspiricy and what should be done to protect the natives rights and to show that only natives have any rights to have female reindeer.

By bringing an action against the Lomen Reindeer Corporation for conspiricy and making the Interior Department a party to the action an inditement can be prought in Washington D. C.

By making the Secretary understand the possibility of such action he would probily get action and take notice that the natives have many friends and that the records are full of data in support of the contention that the department is wholy responsible for the conditions that exist in Alaska by constantly giving its support to the Lomen Interests. In the interests of the natives it will be necessary to be constantly on the lookout for red herrings.

Yours sincerly

A. A. Seldan

President Manager

July 27th, 1934

Mr. A. A. Selden
c/o Eskimo Sisters Reindeer Company
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Mr. Selden:

Your letter addressed to Dr. E. Graham Wilson has been referred to me since I am in charge of our Alaska interests. We are quite familiar with most of the details of the situation relative to the interests of the Alaska natives in the reindeer. We have given our personal efforts by conferences with the Interior Department's chief investigator, Mr. Glavis, to have this matter adjusted in a way that would insure protection to the natives and relief from imposition by the Lomen interests. Mr. Glavis promised to see the matter through, and Mr. Nash was appointed to make the investigation because we felt that he could be trusted (judging from his previous record) to render a just and impartial report. We are awaiting his report. If you have any information concerning the recommendations which Mr. Nash has made in his report, indicating that the natives are not going to receive just treatment at the hands of the Interior Department in this matter, please advise me specifically and I shall personally present the matter to Mr. Glavis and to Mr. Ickes also, if necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

JMS:PDS

Dear Mr Dickson,

Your letter addressed to Dr. E. S. Dickson has been referred to me since I am in charge of our Alaska matters. He has given the [illegible] work most of the details of the distribution of the natives of the Alaska natives in the Territory. We have made some personal efforts to [illegible] the Territory [illegible] and [illegible] Dr. Stevens to know the situation as to [illegible] Hart knows [illegible] and relief from suffering by the Government. Dr. Stevens [illegible] and the situation through with Dr. Hart even although it made the [illegible] because she felt that he owed to himself [illegible] from this [illegible] to render a just and [illegible] report. We are [illegible] Dr. Hart [illegible] If you have any information concerning the [illegible] Dr. Hart has made in his report, [illegible] Mind the matter are not [illegible] of the Indians kept [illegible] matter please advise me [illegible] and I should [illegible] the matter to Dr. Stevens and to Dr. Wilbur Chief of Missionary.

4203 11th Avenue N.E., Seattle
July 31, 1934

Dr. J.M.Somerndyke,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
National Board of Missions,

Dear Dr. Somerndyke;

I have yours of 25th Ult., and am pleased to see that you appreciate the situation.

Baldwin's gift is simply a letting go of a dangerous situation. Four men were indicted in January last who were of the Dominion reindeer Company, promoting a similar proposition, for using the U.S.Mail in a swindling operation,or similar charge. Mr. Baldwin has not escaped noticing this. He is like the boy who yoked himself with a calf. The calf ran away with him. Others raced after them, and caught the calf the boy and held him. He yelled; "Hold the calf, I'll stand." Baldwin wanted to stand and let go. He did not relish the outlook. He tried to negotiate a plan to liquidate, or to sell to the Government but it did not materialize. Then he wanted to just let go, but Carl Lomen came back to N.Y. and he has some hold on theold gentleman. Baldwin probably has been in some shady deals, you have noted the "Corn Products" matter with Boss Murphy. He said he was going to eliminate the Lomens. Lomen heard this. I think it was plainly stated. Mrs. Lomen in conversation in Wn., said, with a narrowing of her eyelids; "When they put the Lomens out,- there'll be an explosion that will leave no one in." You may draw your own conclusions. The result was this proposal that is before the Committee now.

Carl knows that there is no money in reindeer unless he can use all the native deer and draw on them, and get the natives to work for bare subsistence, through devices that they do not understand, and he wants men in charge who will work to his plans. This is the meaning of the three trustees, of which he expects to control two, if he can will be one of them.

This is the meat of the situation before the committee. What their decision will be is a guess. I have faith in Mr. Ickes, but Mr. Burlew, the hang over from Wilbur, and who dictated or advised the last Committee and its setup, in my opinion, and who wrote the Survey, I am impressed, is at his elbow insinuating, and advising. He is astute, capable, masterly, one of these "come to me" men, one who keeps the rest of the office force in awe of him and his prestige. He came with Work in 1923, I think.

You speak of Mr. Glavis' investigation, I presume you mean the report of Mr. Nash. This has been suppressed for six months, and I believe through Mr. Burlew, so he will have time to counteract it, for without doubt he knows it is antagonistic to his desires.

Carl Lomen is in close touch with him. Writes to him every important matter. I have data from one letter to Mr. B. in which he says as follows; "On my desk I find a very discouraging letter

addressed to Brother Alfred by our assistant manager at Nome, Mr. E.L.Rynning. It is self explanatory, but I wish to make several observations."

The poor Eskimo is not entirely to blame. Duffy O'Connor, of whom the letter refers, is a squaw man, a low type of man but at the same time, a man of some intelligence. The Eskimos fear him and he is not backward in letting them know what will happen if they work against his wishes. Personally I feel that Mr. Mozee had something to do with the miscarriage at Teller.****

I regret that neither my brother Alfred nor myself could have been present at the meeting referred to as both Eskimo and whites would have hesitated to break up meetings called for the sole purpose of organizing the Teller Unit."

You see his determination to put over his plan? You see his wish to continue the reign of fear held for ten years by having his father, the JUDGE, to use to threaten with?

This letter indicates the good understanding present between him and Asst.Secy. Burlew. From my previous letter you have other angles, taken in connection with my letter to Mr. Sniffen which was enclosed. It takes too much of your time to go farther into particulars.

The danger consists, first in Mr. Burlew being in the Committee. He can use insinuation, discrediting, personal weight, etc., on the other members who are more or less in awe of him.

2nd. Carl Lomen is lingering there to put in his suave insinuations and fallacies,with his arguments for his air-castles, with which he has fooled, first the local people, next has got on the Interdepartmental Committee in 1921 where he knew everything the field service did and could annul and discredit their reports and suggestions, after this could pull in one of the shrewdest lawyers of New York and deceive them into putting over a million dollars into his hands to play with. Lastly he had controlled committees, Special agents of the Government, and Senators, for the past three or more years.

Here you have the matter in a nut-shell, as it exists in Washington today. I leave it with you for your consideration.

I am waiting for Mr. Sniffen to arrive. He will be here on the 5th, probably. I shall discuss procedure if the decision is against us. It appears to me that a Senate investigation is the only recourse, but I hope for the good judgment of Mr. Ickes to rule finally with justice.

It is too bad to have the hearing, closed, no man really in touch with conditions present to represent the Eskimo, and the matters presented by the opposition kept secret as far as the Committee was concerned. I got the terms by private parties, so am someehat bound not to spread them . Lomen can spread all kinds of false propositions and statements, and no one to answer.

Thanking you for your continued interest, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Andrews

C.L. Andrews

...7 11th Avenue N.E. Seattle
...September 4, 1934

Mr. W.K.Sniffen,
Indian Rights Association
Philadelphia, Pa..

Dear Mr. Sniffen;

I do not want to disturb you unnecessarily with reference to the reindeer matter, but it appears to me to be like the mountain that brought forth a mouse, only the mouse is not yet brought forth.

Mr. Cohen now seems to be lying at the elbow of Commissioner Collier. If Mr. Cohen was honest it would seem that he could have business in his accounting, or position, of [illegible] ling.

The active owners of reindeer, owning three quarters of the reindeer in Alaska, are getting scant attention.

The Governor following the trail of the last chief magistrate of the Territory, is consulting the men in charge who promoted the setting in which it was framed to form the unit herd at Teller, a betrayal of the native interests.

The Committee in Washington seems to be afraid to do anything, and it appears that the men who wrote the [illegible] the Corporation, is getting [illegible] ream, or rather the report of the Special Agent who was sent to investigate the situation.

The pointing of men who know nothing about the reindeer business is apparently a most senseless way of presenting it. A man instead of consulting the men who actually have worked in the interest of the native, they do everything to throw the case to the other side, is the apparent manner of handling it. No witnesses on the side of the native are admitted, except the native, the one most interested, is ignored.

I enclose six copies of the Governor's last report on reindeer, taken from his annual of 1933. I also send copy of letter to Mr. Taggart, and my comments on the report. These, taken with the evidence before the Committee on Appropriations for 1935, is enough to show a lack of grasp of the situation, and an evident desire to throw the entire management of the reindeer into the hands of a man who is by action shown to be the worst enemy possible of the native, unless it might be the president of the corporation in the interest of which he seems to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosures;
Copy letter Gov. Troy. C.L.Andrews
Letter Gov. Troy
Comments on Troy report

Copy to Mr. Scattergood, U.S.

Jony
Report of Governor of Alaska
pp. 29-30

REINDEER SERVICE

Reindeer were introduced into Alaska in 1891, and the total importations numbered 1280 head. The first herd was established at Teller Mission. Reindeer may now be found from Point Barrow to Kodiak Island, as well as along the Alaskan Peninsula, and it has been estimated that there are more than 500,000 animals in Alaska today. Of these the Government owns approximately 10,000, widely scattered over the various reindeer districts, and these herds can be drawn upon to furnish stock for any village in need.

The reindeer service personnel consists of teachers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who act as local reindeer superintendents in the various villages, some 50 in number; 5 unit managers, in charge of designated units who devote their entire time to reindeer work; and the general reindeer ~~superintendent~~ supervisor whose office is in Nome. One full time and one part-time clerk are employed in this office. The Governor of Alaska directs the administration of the service, in his capacity of ex-officio Commissioner of the Department of the Interior for Alaska. In addition, a council was organized, representing the Government, native, and white owners, to act in an advisory capacity, which met in 1931. A second meeting was held in Nome in August 1932, but as an economy measure no meeting was scheduled for 1933. A conference of unit managers was held in Nome in June 1933 and the results justify the recommendation that such a meeting be held annually.

Two additional unit managers are needed in order to extend the benefits of the service to the two unsupervised areas, the northern district extending to Point Barrow, and the southwestern district, to include the Alaskan Peninsula and Kodiak Island. This would complete the organization of the reindeer service.

To speak of reindeer herds creates an erroneous impression. The conditions that exist today are almost identical to those that existed in the West in the days prior to the coming of fences. No continuous herding is practiced. The deer are free to roam as they choose, and in recent times seem to travel to an unprecedented extent. Mountains or rivers do not constitute natural boundaries. The obvious result is that the herds have disintegrated, to the point where animals may be seen on the range in any size groups of one or more. Mixing of animals from the several ranges has freely occurred, so that in any roundup there is a large admixture of strays.

The anticipation is that this drifting and mixing will continue to a greater extent in the future, and there is no feasible way in which the animals belonging to different herders can be kept separate. This is exactly the condition that existed on the western ranges in the eighties and nineties. General separation as a policy was not possible or practical until the range became fenced, and the same holds true in the reindeer areas.

The jurisdiction of the reindeer service presumably arose from the fact that the native-owned deer were considered restricted property. Certain restrictions as to alienation and transfer upon death were provided for by the rules and regulations issued in 1907-8. Due

to the nature of the reindeer, and the enlarged numbers, increases were prorated upon a percentage basis. At any herding the herd will be composed of restricted and nonrestricted animals. After a working on a percentage basis the identity of restricted differing is completely obliterated, so that, at the present time, the Government appears to be in opposition whereby it is unable to establish its restrictions in any case. This renders the rules and regulations obsolete ~~xxxxxxxxx~~. except insofar as individuals voluntarily conform. Obviously a new set of regulations is required to meet this unforeseen development.

The immediate requirements of the reindeer service should be referred to. The need of two additional unit managers has been suggested Proper living quarters and office space and equipment for the unit managers at their official headquarters should be provided, as the facilities now available are completely inadequate. The personnel of the unit managers cannot be improved upon, and their salaries should be increased to such an extent as will compensate them for the excessive ,~~xx~~ living and fuel costs which are characteristic of this part of Alaska.

I believe that the general reindeer superintendent should be given all of the authority that is necessary to carry ~~xx~~ his recommendations out in the field. As is in charge of the actual work. He devotes his entire time to that position. And he should be backed to th limit. It looks to me as though the control of the reindeer should be practically all vested in one man, and the proper official to have that authority is the man who is in charge on the ground. The present reindeer superintendent is a man of ability, courage, and the highest integrity. He is interested in his work. He is honest and energetic and know ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ what it is all about. He should be paid a salary commensurate with his duties and should have, as stated, authority to enforce his rules and regulations.

COPY

[illegible]

.....

Mr. Samuel T. Ingram,
Care Briggs, Waldron & Balfour,
Broadway, New York, N.Y.,

Dear Sir;

Regarding our several conversations regarding the sale of the so-called Lomen Interests to the native Natives of the Bering Sea Conference, I am inclined to favor the proposed transfer if terms that are satisfactory to all concerned can be arranged upon. So far I have found a considerable sentiment in the Department in favor of a move to expedite such a solution of a very vexing situation.

I was talking to Jim Dixon about the situation and he thinks it would be possible to make a deal with the Alaska Steamship Company to take over the Lomen boats in case there is a change in the situation up there, provided they might be paid for in part in transportation.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John [illegible]roy
Governor of Alaska

[illegible]

Comments on the Report of the Governor,
In re, Reindeer, 1933

The first staement, relating to the improtation, is misleading. It would lead one to suppose that the 1280 were imported in 1891. While it is immaterial, the importation extended over ten years.

The comments on the matter of herds, is a half truth. It cites a condition, and ignores the reason for that condition.

Reindeer are an animal that should be herded. They are hered in every country where reindeer breeding has been carried on. They were herded in Alaska until influence inimical to the interest of the native came into the business. This antagonistic interest advocated "open herding" which means no herding at all. The practice and the example and arguments, disrupted the practice that had been established in accodance with and based on the practice of Lapland and northern Asia.

The antagonisitic element endeavored to break into the while management of the native herds, and to get control of them through making the rules and regulations null and void. It promoted the mixing of the herds in order to take advantage of the mixing. It by taking advantage by sharp practice and legal chicanery, drove offensive salients into the native herds which promoted the mixing. It drove herds of reindeer from adjoining ranges into the herds of the antagonistic interests, in order to use the xx rule on mavericking to its advantage. This, in connection with percenatage marking, which was one of their theories, tended further to mix the herds and it marked the fawns of one owner to the mark of another.

The laws of the country, based on laws in other countries as to strays, were disregarded, and new regulations were made by the Council of 1931 and added to in 1932 that promoted and continied the mixing, and pointed to permanent combination of corporation and native reindeer in a common herd.

Making common herd and interests was proposed in 1931 at the council by the corporation.

It was asked by the natives in 1929-30 to separate the holdings. This was a practical measure, but was combatted by the Corporation. The Reindeer Committee in Washington saw the necessity for such procedure, and advised it. Men were sent to accomplish it. The succeeded, through the work of the natives in partly doing this, But one member of that embassy devoted himself to trying to defeat the measure and to attempting to accomplishing the Unit mixing of herds. This is the man whom the Governor lauds as being competent and the proper man for the place. He may be for the corporation, but he betrayed the native interests.

It has been shown that the only manner to properly handle the industry, as it is in all parts of the world, to defire the limits onwhich each herd may be kept, and to herd the reindeer thereon. To do this, the first thing is to unscramble this mixture, and to define the holdingsof each owner. Then the owners must confine their animals to the range defined for them.

The open range of the West, led to the Range wars. This practice

created havoc there, and was found impossible. It was discontinued. It was found to be inadivsable, and dangerous in even the cattle business where horses could be used. It has never been applied to sheep or reindeer, although both have been bred for ages. To try to apply it at this fate is not practical and the results have shown it.

The matter of giving the present superintendent greater authority is a step toward forcing the native to bend to his efforts to put them and their property into the hands of the corporation which hasbeen trying to get possession of the property and to dictate the management of it for nearly twenty years, and especially so for the past fourteen years.

The present superintendent is by what ranch training he has had, a cattle man, and DUDE RANCHER, His education is for the law, it is understood. He appears to be trying by the methods of both to handle the property of the Eskimo in thd interests of the corporation. It is another example of the corporations and wealthy organizations crowding the small man, the forgotten man, off the face of the earth.

The view of the Governor is a very dangerous one for the native reindeer owners.

Respectfully submitted,

C.L.Andrews

4203 11th Avenue N.E. SEattle
September 11, 1934

Dr.J.M.Somerndike,
156 Fifth Avenye,
New York City,

Dear Dr.Somerndike;

I enclose a letter, Copy, to Mr. Sniffen, For your information. There is nothing that can be done till the Committee makes its report. When it does then if it is not fair, and if the action on it is not proper, there is need to present the situation to Mr.Ickes, for I am sure that he is on the square. But Mr. Burlew, is on that Committee. They expected to finish and report by the 5th. In my opinion, Mr.Burlew is holding the report back till the Lomns and the Reindeer Service in Alaska, can get those natives at Teller to sign up an agreement to joint occupation. They consider that will end the matter. The are wheedling, treating, pressing, and influencing them in every way at their command is my opinion.

The native wants to be accommodating, he forgets easily when any one is friendly and nice to him. He dislikes to go against Government men. Brewster and Stafford showed their hand in Dec. 1932, so plainly that they distrust them. Mattick has been sent there in the hope that he can get nearer to them.

In these two letters you have my summing up of the situation.

It looks to me like putting Mr. ~~Burlew~~ Ickes next to the operations of Mr. Burlew, calling his attention to these things I outline here, will be necessary. He trusts B. He does not know. He may be irritated if any one tries to tell him. But those native should not be captured by the "Press Gang". The situation appears to me that it is a scandal on our government.

Do you notice how quickly the Buckland natives settled getting the Lomen deer out of Buckland when they were given a chance, and were not influenced by a man antagonistic ~~thm~~ to their interest? Those men there , except Briggs, are simply Lomen tools, in my opinion.

Very truly yours,

C.L. Andrews

Clarence L.Andrews

COPY
EXTRACTS from LETTER

Teller, Alaska
August 17, 1934

Mr. Andrews,
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I have just learned that the Teller native herd are running their deer with the Lomen deer and are herding the Lomen deer. In return for this the Lomens are practically keeping up the herd by furnishing the corral for herding and [illegible] they are furnishing [illegible] supplies for the herding.

There have been [illegible] or four of these days and the workers all either were there or the Lomen herders at the corral.

I just recently [illegible] before this mistake was marked for Lomens, requested that they had [illegible] that they had been trying for, [illegible] herd eventually is to be run together and people could practically keep up the herd.

[illegible]

Stafford (?) have moved to Nome. Stafford took Nate's (Reed's) place. Nate (Reed) now is Statistik. Snyder or Lomens over here from Unalakleet.

Notes on above:

This is simply another example of native reindeer practically being [illegible] by fevers and shoestring. Teller has not benefit from Unalakleet, nor the influence of the Reindeer Service. The United States Census over in the [illegible] and is using that branch of the service to press. Dr. Snyder may not be [illegible] in it, as he is not wanting to appear as he did in the Seattle hotel meeting of 75 hours, [illegible] the only account available stating: "The natives were arrested by Mr. Lyman Brewster, special representative of the Secretary of the Interior."

"Therefore in my reindeer experience have I stranded such constructive as these."

They were putting over, to some considerable a case, by the influence of the Reindeer Service, the mass simulated survey, and the Local Judge. Three constituents of the Government against the little band of natives which believed deserted by the Corporation and its Mission. Isn't this pretty raw? How it is being reported, is the Biological Survey in training

4003 11th Avenue N.E. Seattle
September 11th 1934

Mr. M.K.Sniffen,
Indian Rights Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

Dear Mr. Sniffen;

I have called your attention to the prejudice of Mr. Burlew against the natives, and his preference for the Corporation in his testimony before the Appropriation Committe on Bill for 1935,p.301. there he says;

"If there were no white or Lapp owners it would seem to me that, if the Government adopted the policy of turning the deer over to the natives and forgetting about it, the appropriation might be omitted."

This indicates that he did not think worth while to give the native an appropriation or help, but, as long as the White(lapps?) was in the business, it should be done. This is distinctly prejudiced, and against the whole policy of the Government and those who are interested in the native.

He continues; "But it is an educational venture, and the idea is to educate the natives in caring for the deer. They are not natural herdsmen."

Here he contradicts himself, gives his statement a nd, if it is given to "educate the native" why was it made to included this corporation which has boasted "scientific management" for years?

Is it the result of Dr. Baldwin's appeal to the 1931 committee, page 306, 1st par.;"If you people don't render some assistance,etc."

I have called your attention, and the attention of the Committee to his ignorantly or intentionally prejudiced statement relating to the insanity of the Eskimo,page 303 of the Hearings on Appropriaties for 1935.

I wish now to add the following, from page 301, hearing on App.;
"Mr.Taylor. We have followed the recommendations of the Board we sent up there, headed by Senator Kendrick?"
"Mr. Burlew. Yes, Sir."

I believe that there is reason to consider that this is a clear misstatement of facts. I'll not use the ugly Anglo-Saxon word.

I have reason to believe that on page 4 of the Kendrick Report; page 536 of the Hearings of 1931, As is stated;"The Lapp deer be withdrawn from the Teller District and also from that portion of the Buckland District west of the Buckland River."

Also Mr. Wilbur's instructions, as given out in a press release in sending out Messrs Trowbridge and Gillman, and a "third member" to follow, all to carry out the findings of the Committee, confirms this.

Still further the urvey of 1933 states;"The investigators recommend that under the existing conditions the reindeer on the

"Teller unit be continued as titled here". (Page 10).

It appears to be in direct conflict with the record. Mr. Zeller, in the hearings of the Appropriation bill, page 308, says; "The Department issued a 17 page report on the survey last January, which is a brief of 31 reports of the survey investigators."

Again I have reason to believe that Mr. Zeller is untruth, in that the special investigators Mr. Irmscher and Mr. Allison, did not make such as a report, but on the contrary, their report of Dec. 3 1933, states specifically; "Release of no reserve via all applications of native reliefs organizations should not be approved.

The letter re. only two first to file an application on the Teller reserve ONLY. The native groups co-owners on that reserve contemplate making an application for the same also, but up to the time date of our departure from Nome they had not been fully organized as a members or association. We urge immediate action on all applications that have arrived and also on application for a lease. In the event the application is filed, we recommend its approval."

I suggest that the writer of the survey, deliberately distorted the facts as is above stated. It appears to have been with deliberate intent to mislead and to support the efforts of Mr. Brewster to involve the Teller natives into signing a joint application for a lease, in order to prevent the location of the Teller people by the Lomen Corporation.

It appears that Mr. Brewster was the main figure in the conference and used his official influence to deceive the Teller natives, and at no time it is believed that Teller felt in the plan to further his own ends in opposition to higher political usage, and to promote the riches of the Lomen Corporation.

It appears that Mr.Stafford lent his aid and assistance.

It appears, that one Lomen, objecting to the U.S. Commissioner, who is known great at Teller, and whose influence is working to see to it that the Teller natives be kept to remain in a co-ownership, so called, with the Lomen corporation and to work with them. This is also probably planted by Mr. Brewster, who has heretofore worked with the Corporation, and in their interest.

In this matter I have with Indian's investigation as to the acts of the officers on the Government who are directly concerned in this matter. This is under pressure and by officials whose duty it is to protect the natives.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Andrews

4203 11th Avenue N.E. Seattle
September 4, 1934

Dr.J.M.Somerndike,
156 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Board of National Missions,

Dear Dr.Somerndike;

In a letter which Mr. Carl J.Lomen, through his wife, distributed in W ashington, D.C. during last winter, he stated;

> "The charges were preferred by Mr. C.L.Andrews*******Why Mr. Andfews permitted the Lomens to continue their nefarious ways without protest to them, or to hissuperiors, while he was reindeer dist_rict supervisor, is difficult to understand."

Mr. Lomen in making this statement made a false statement, and he knew it. I reported by letter, both to my superior, and with his app_roval, wrote to the Lomen Reindeer Corporation at Nome, in the same town, charging their herders with rustling native deer from Wales. No answer was made to me by the corporation, although I was in Nome from May 18th 1927 the date of my letter, till July 31st. In July 1928, I was in Nome, Mr.Lomen asked me into his office, and before his office force, demanded that I retract my statements made in that letter. I personally, refused, absolutely.

Mr. Lomen's brother, Alfred, after I left demanded of Mr. E.L. Range, that he, Range, School Superintendent, deliver to him, Alfred, the correspondence in the matter. He demanded this twice, according to a letter to me from Mr. Range.

This gives you an insight into his character and methods.

Mr. Lomen, in the above letter, further says;

> "A fter leaving Alaska he rather chose to appeal ~~through~~ to the general public all over the United States through church bodies, missionary societies, philanthropic organizations, and others, for help to straighten out the Lomens."

I might say, that these organizations seem the only ones to whom appeal is possible. Business does not care what becomes of a native people, or their property, so long as THE BIG BUSINESS is not hurt.

I wrote you of the TRUST matter. I hear a rumor, and from the relations of some parties to the Lomen Corporation, there is room for a suspicion that the rumor may be true. It is that there is a movement to inveigle the natives into buying the Lomen herds and the equipment appertaining. I do not know how it started. It is that probably through the Governor, the natives would be persuaded, that the Government loan the native money for first payment, for them to pay to Lomens, then the natives to pay 20% of their annual output of reindeer to the Lomens on this debt.

This would put the Eskimo in debt forever. It would be giving the Corporation money, and making the native pay it. The natives in that region are overstocked with reindeer, Just as well ask

JMS. 9/4, 1934

the native to buy the millions of cattle and hogs the Government is destroying. His range is eaten out now. Three of the Lomen ranges are eaten out. The Eskimo could not produce enough to pay the interest, on what they would probably want.

Mr. Troy, would probably operate through Mr.Brewster, whose efforts in reference to the Teller Unit herd formation you are acquainted with.

With reference to Mr. Troy's position in the matter I enclose to you a copy of a letter from him to Mr. Taggart, at that time working with the Lomen interests in New York, dated ------- but written about January 1934, while Mr. Troy was in Washington. I also enclose a copy of extract from Gov. Troy' s annual report for 1933, on the subject or reindeer. It shows his attitude.

I am very much disappointed with the progress of the work of the Committee in Washington. They are delaying, and the native deer are suffering. The Service is getting the largest appropriations ever given, and, --are literally doing nothing. Mr.Lomen is lying in Washington, probably with his mouth to the ear of Mr. Burley, who, I believe has at all times for past six years or more, been manipulating in the interest of the Lomens.

It is my opinion that Mr. B. dictated the appointment of the committee in 1931, and purposely put on Sisson, who advised the re-appointment of Judge Lomen, and Kendrick, who was a supporter of Lomen and who continued so till his death. He is supposed to be the man who wrote the Survey for Wilbur, and it is not likely that Wilbur ever even read it. He put in that, the statement that Teller should be continued as a mixed unit. See page 10, I believe. The report of Messrs Trowbridge & Gillman, to my knowledge,did not justify that. They advised the vacation of both. Now Mr. Burlew is on this committee, and I am impressed thzt he suggested to Mr. Ickes, this procedure.

Mr. Nash's report is suppressed. Why? It should be published. Sawyer's report was not made public, T.& G.'s report is kept confidential. Why all this secrecy? And this committee with closed doors, not a man of the field force who is friendly to the native present. And with Mr. L. right in Washington all the time. What does that imply?

I am impatiently awaiting the result, but so far the indications are bad. I am sure that Mr. Ickes is on the square, but that administrative Secretary is in a position to divert attention, and to color everything, in the Committee and to Mr. I. personally.

If, thisngs do not go right, cannot we get a Senator or senators, to call for the Nash report and put it in the Senate record, and get a Senate commission to report on it? They cannot manage that and keep it hidden?

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Andrews

Enclosures;
Extract Gov's Report 1933
Copy letter Troy to Taggart
Comments on Troy report
Copy letter to Mr. Sniffen, IRA

September 25th, 1934

Mr. C. L. Andrews
4203 11th Avenue, N.E.
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Your letters of September 4th and 11th arrived during my absence from the office. I am glad you wrote me about the present status of the reindeer situation. There is something rather strange about the way in which Mr. Collier seems to be suppressing Mr. Nash's report. I am not giving up hope that the fair thing will be done, and that the Eskimo interest will yet be given the consideration which it deserves. What transpired at Buckland ought certainly to be convincing enough.

Faithfully yours,

JMS:PDS

4203 11th Ave[illegible] S.E.Seattle
October 6, 1934

Dr. J.M.Somerndike,
Board of National Missions,
New York City,

Dear Dr.Somerndike;

I have yours of Sept. 25, several days ago. Thanks.

I am at present in attendance at the United States Court on the case of indictment of four men in relation to the sale of phony stocks ~~By~~ Through U.S.Mails. It is a long drawn out trial and end is not in sight.

The Lomen Corporation is buying reindeer from members of the Lapp Reindeer Co., at Wales, at $2.00 per head I am informed. The Company will not sell at this price, so the Corporation persuades individual owners to sell. Keok's son, who I hear, spends the proceeds for bad liquor, is the principal seller.

This will disrupt the company if pursued. The Company keeps the deer, supports them, Keok has not put a cent in. There is likely a small debt on the keeping against the company, for which every deer should be liable. Keok et al, sell their part, take the money, and spend it. The assets of the company are reduced with no profit for supporting the herd.

What would be the result of stockholders of General Motors going into the factories and drawing cars because they held stock, and selling them at less than the cost of production, and pocketing the proceeds. Can any partner take his pick of the property of a partnership at will and sell it?

The herd is driven to Teller, about 60 miles. It takes several days to butcher. All are off their feed for that time. The pick of the herd are taken, probably.

The Lomens, with their alleged 250,000 reindeer are not killing their own deer. They have not made a complete roundup for about five years in some of their herds. Not complete in any, might be said.

The situation is exceedingly unfortunate. There is no movement by the men in the field force to correct the mixed herds, so far as I can see. No effort to clear Teller, on which I am informed that Trowbridge and Gillman made a finding that it should be given to the natives, if the natives filed an application for it and that the Lomen application should be rejected. This is on the Teller range.

The Lomens are grazing about 1000 deer on Wales range, and the Wales range is overstocked and eaten out, I am informed.

The Nash report is not being held back by Mr. Collier, I am very well satisfied. It is probably so held through the efforts of Mr. E. K. Burlew, Administrative Secy of the Secretary. I am of the opinion that Mr. Burlew dictated the 1931 committee for Mr. Wilbur. He is dominating and diplomatic. He probably had deceived Mr. Ickes, as he is very competent and effective. He went before the Approp. Com. and dominated that and testified that if the Whites(Lomens?) were out of the industry there would be no need of an appropriation. He also said as I have told you that the Eskimos were the larger number of the insane at Morningside. This was either a deliberate, or an ignorant, misstatement.

Through his manipulation,(Mr.Burlew's) I believe that Mr. Collier was left out of the matter of passing on the business. But I think the other members of the Committee are pretty wise to Mr. Lomen's maneuvers, and may understand Mr. Burlew's attitude. Lomen has remained in Washington all the summer, as I believe, with his mouth to the ear of Mr.Burlew, who acts as a radio transmitter for him, modifying the tone as he sees fit, to his audience.

Trowbridge & G. in 1930 advised giving Teller range to the Eskimos, under date of December 9. On Dec. 3 the Convention organized by Brewster at Teller, began. It was kept secret till the Survey was issued February 15th. It secured on Dec. 5, an application for a joint lease with the Lomen Co. The natives did not know that they might apply and get the land themselves it seems, and I believe that Brewster had advance information of the T.& G. finding, and set to get the natives into the agreement to annul the T.& G. finding, and Brewster said in the East that it was asked for by the natives. The natives seem to have been admitted on the third day of the convention to form the UNIT HERD in ONE MARK, and probably did not know just what was signed, as the one who signs did so by MARK. Then the Survey advised the UNIT HERD, see page ten. You know how the natives rejected it the next April.

I am hoping for a favorable report from the Committee, although I believe the influence of Mr. E. will be for L's, and Mr. Gordon, the head of the School Service, who is there on the Com. I fear is a sidestepper, and a weak sister for his position.

I shall not say more, for I must wait for the decision of the committee.

Most sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Andrews

Do you note the continued invidious influences attacking your Wales people? Seven years it has continued incessantly. I made my first protest against it in May 1927.

October
25th
1934

Mr. Clarence L. Andrews,
4207 - 11th Avenue, N.E.,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I have your letter of October 6th. I feel quite sure that the time has come for us to put some pressure on the administration at Washington to get Mr. Nash's report released and to work out a proper Adjustment of the whole reindeer situation.

I received a copy of a letter which Mr. Sniffen has written to Mr. Collier, requesting that something be done at an early date, regarding this matter.

Faithfully yours,

JMS:BH

4203 11th Ave. N.E. Seattle
November 3, 1934

Dr. J.M.Somerndike,
National Board of Missions,
New York City,

Dear Dr.Somerndike;

I have your letter of 25th Ult. and thank you for your interest. The delay is very vexing to me. I feel like it has given chance for things to go from bad to worse, rapidly. The Lomens are all the time working to disorganize the natives, and to force them into some compromizing condition. I enclose to you papers relating to the changing of a mark of Wales, not known who did it, and it has been pending for three years. Discovered first in 1931. The Lomen Agent claimed the deer at first. The Wales boys did not see what it meant and did not realize for nearly a year, after I called attention to how such a thing could be done. Then the Lomens began to try to evade it, and proposed as far as I can see that Mr. Stafford take it up and try to solve the matter, and an agreement was made, signed by Carl J.Lomen and by Tungwenuk for the Wales Co. Copy attached. D may possibly have taken this up before with you.

They seem to have had a meeting at Nome over it. This was brot about by one of the Teller men, in fact four signed affidavits, concerning the matter, saying it was done in 1930 at Teller and by orders of Cl Stanfield--the same who was discharged at the Council meeting on 1931 on account of my complaints about his raiding the herds at Teloo and at Wales. I send the xx memorandum or rather summary, of the testimony prepare by Mr. Porter for the meeting. It is not in full, but as I received. I think it may have been garbled. I suppose that Stafford was chairman,but he does not appear to have taken a very active part for that office. You may judge for yourself.

It appears to have been a bulldozing affair by Alfred Lomen, who is apparently counting on discrediting the native affidavits and making them withdraw them.

To me it is evident that some one did it. Who could be likely to have done it? Who has a record of acts that indicate a possibility of the wish to do it, is a factor that might enter. I shall not coment farther, but I admire Tungwenuk's courage in going there practically alone to try to fight it to a conclusion.

The next matter, is that someone, probably, has got the natives of Wales to petition to send Hemsing, teacher there, away. He was sent to Noorvik. It is my opinion that while Hemsing and Tungwenuk were at Nome this summer, Hemsing was there for about two months at a sort of instruction school, this was done.

On April 30 1934 Mr. Hemsing made a ststement showing how much, in his opinion the Wales people lost by the agreement of 1931. He also on May 12, 1934 made another showing the excessive costs of herding on Anskartuk's and Elarnuk's deer, orphans of the Teller

flu, whose deer were held till about 1927 at Teller, and then transferred in some manner to Wales, and the Lomen people continue to accumulate costs of herding.

It is my opinion, that these papers were so irritating to the Lomens that they set themselves to get him out of that place. He has been there for five years and no complaint. It is a new procedure for the natives. Someone is behind it, in my opinion, and in my opinion the sky is the limit in their methods of action. I shall try to send you copies of above statements so you will see the way he looks at things.

Again, Morlander has been sent to Yakutat, to me another "getting rid" of friends of the native, for you will remember Lomen's attack on him at the 1932 Council, and their threats. Hawkesworth, acting superintendent who was at the Council, followed Morlander to Kotzebue, and demanded that he resign. He ragged him for an hour trying to make him do so, according to the information that I have which I believe to be reliable. He absolutely refused, and said, if you discharge me, I'll fight it, and I WILL NOT resign. Any way he is sent out of the country.

Gordon, the Chief, is at Washington, and on this Committee. Hawkesworth is acting. You will perhaps remember that he has been inclined to favor the corporation. I'll not comment on this.

I do not wish to blame Mr. Ickes, Mr. Collier, or Mr. Ryan, with this. But the delay in the Committee is giving room for this "absolutely hostile work" to quote the words of Mr. Shields, the Supt. of former years, about 1915 or 1916, in a report. The same old procedure is being had, only it is bolder for the past five years.

I think the only safe relief is to put the reindeer back under the Indian Service, under Mr. Collier, who is friendly to the native and to get a man who will work for the native to be in charge.

The present appropriation puts the native and the Corporation on the same rating and under the same management. No man can serve two masters" is wisdom from former ages. Brewster is supposed to serve native and corporation. He cannot, and does not do it.

Now, if Lomen gets the native affidavits retracted, the Natives will be disgraced and cowed again. Lomens will go to Washington and claim that they have been "framed", and will appeal for sympathy. That is one of their methods. Baldwin plead philanthropy at the 1931 Committee. He also in same committee acknowledged that they were in such desperate straits that they had to have something, and, obviously, were reaching to get the native deer as a lifesaver.

I can only offer to you the situation as I see it. I am depending on Mr. Sniffen to handle what should be done, he is where he has a closer view and understands such matter better.

The U.S.Atty, newly appointed is not the best timber to be had. There is nothing to be hoped for from him.

As far as the Committee is concerned, except Burlew, they are all probably trying to play fair, but, as a man in Alaska writes me;"No committee of Washington individuals, or other in the U.S. can serve the natives with an honest report--whether in closed or ~~xxxxx~~ open sessions, they cannot get the right picture in the proper frame."
There is a crumb of truth in his expression. They cannot get the real view, taking it from the information that gets to them.

It is my opinion, that the Lomens work underground in Washington, as well as in Alaska. Alfred was beaten for the Territorial Senate last election, which was a move in the right direction. They know that they are closely cornered and are taking desperate measures to try to save themselves. It must be acknowledged that they are resourceful, tenaceous, and--unscrupulous.

Had they done as I asked five years ago;
Let the native reindeer go,
Let their lands go at their homes
Given the accounts for the years they have held the property of the native,

Then stayed on their own grounds and let the natives go and manage their own affairs, it would have been a different story. That would have been easy for them to do if they had wanted to do so, and to be honest about it.

Please pardon so long a letter to a busy man,

Sincerely yours,

C.L.Andrews

Enclosures;
Agreement on the changed mark Sept. 2, 1932
Summarized notes on meeting Aug. 24, 1934
Copy, note Tungwenuk to Brewster, Sept 10, 1934
Memorandum, Andrews, on above
Copy of report of Hemsing May 18 1934
" " " " April 30, 1934

Note, these ~~last~~ two last listed are given me by Tungwenuk. They are probably under the ban of th Department orders as to being given out, so consider them as confidential, although I think Hemsing sent them to the Committee,

I am pleased that Women and Missions took up through you, the matter of the natives. Thank you.

COPY

Nome, Alaska, September 8, 1930

Mr. Paul Stefford,
Unit Manager,
Teller, Alaska,

Dear Mr. Stefford;

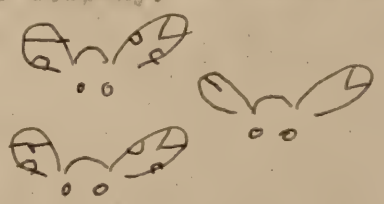
The undersigned met today in the Lomen office at Nome in an effort to agree to some agreement covering the 18 deer (10 cows and 8 males) herded by the Teller people, which deer have a slit in addition to the regular Lomen mark.

These deer are admitted to the Lomen Company. All present agree that if this is a re-mark, it could not have been done as but an range by one man individual. As no one has an explanation as to how or when the mark occurred. The marks are all old.

At a meeting at Teller, December 13, 1929, at which Alfred Lomen, General Reindeer Superintendent Egnor, Local Superintendent Fleming, and Teller Reindeermen were present, an understanding in writing was arrived at, whereby all deer bearing the Cape Reindeer Company mark and found in the Lomen herd should be returned to the Cape Reindeer Company at the first round.

If the mark on the 18 deer in question could be a Teller mark, returned to the Lomen Company, according to the above agreement, but no record of the Teller people, or of the Lomen people shows that any re-marking was ever done by either company.

The Lomen Mark is as follows:



The Teller mark is as follows:

The re-mark agreed upon for the Lomen Company is as follows:

The re-mark agreed upon for the Teller Company is as follows:

The mark found on the 18 deer in question is as follows:

It has been agreed that this matter be submitted to you to solve. It is suggested that at the first opportunity you have of inspecting such herds, you attempt to ascertain what the best means are to mark the animals rightfully below. Undoubtedly representatives of either Teller or Teller have an explanation, but to date none of the undersigned have been able to gather the facts.

The 18 deer have been admitted to the Lomen Company and ordinarily the burden of proof would be on Teller to prove their ownership. Though th

COPY, 2nd P g,
Agreement, changed mark

burden of proof rests on either, the Lomen company willingly agrees submits the question to you as Unit Umpire for the Teller Unit, and both the Lomen Company and the Teller Company will abide by any decision you may make touching on the said 15 deer. All parties are desirous of closing the matter at an early date.

Yours very truly,

Louis Tungwenuk
President Cape Reindeer Company

Carl J.Lomen
President Lomen Reindeer Company

Witnesses
Edwin C.Walther
Glenn O.Briggs

COPY

Summarized Notes on
Meeting regarding xxxxxx Re-mark

On August 24, 1950, in the office of the General Reindeer Superintendent, a meeting was held to discuss the unexplained re-mark affecting the ownership of the Cape Company and the Lomen Company.

Those present were:

Mr. Brewster
Mr. Stafford
Mr. Louis Tungwenuk
Mr. Ole Stenfield
Mr. Peter Thlone
Mr. Sheldon Jack
Mr. Lynning
Mr. Alfred Lomen
Mr. Forrester

Mr. Brewster asked Mr. Stafford to act as chairman, and Mrs. Forrester to make a memorandum of the discussion.

Mr. Lomen: After the meeting of the other evening he recalled it was Steve Oxbook who had spoken and not Louis(i.e. Ole had said that Louis, in Ole's cabin, told him that the remark was used to re-mark Lomen deer to Cape Co., by Cape Co. He now says Steve told him that.)

Mr. Brewster stated it is desirable that the questions regarding the re- mark be handled by the Cape Com any and Lomen Company, with Mr. Stafford's help. If the Reindeer Service handles the situation it may be criticised later as having used compulsion(as has been the case in the past.)

Mr. Lomen and Mr. Tungwenuk agreed to Mr. Brewster's suggestion.

Mr. Tungwenuk presented four affidavits(copy attached) which were read by Mr. Lomen and Mr. Lynning.

Mr. Lomen: Ole, are these affidavits correct in any way?

Mr. Stenfield: Not correct at all.

Mr. Lomen: All made up out of whole cloth?

Mr. Stenfield: They are false affidavits altogether. There were Telco, Wales, and Lomen representatives there at the time.

Mr. Lomen: Louis knows that as a reindeer man you can't put a mark on and nobody know all about it.

Mr. Stenfield: You wouldn't have a chance to put a mark on four deer until somebody would sneak up about it.

Mr. Tungwenuk said that men from Teller were willing to come to Nome for conference, but they were not ready to come wi th him.

Mr. Tungwenuk(replying to question by Mr. Brewster) said that the first year about 46 of the re-marks appeared, 30 when Mr. Ayer was there.

Mr. Lomen: Every time a female is kxax thrown, every man goes to see why this change of mark.

Mr.Schmidt was there, a Government man, who kept records.

Mr. Rynning: I called marked fawns and castrations and part of the time I kept records. Schmidt kept records. Those things can't happen. If we had marked adults we couldn't have handled as fast as we did. If any of those boys up there stop to think they'd know it was true. Somebody else has written that for them and got sign it. How many were handled?

Mr.Stenfield: About 1800.(August, 1930, at Teller.)

Mr. Rynning: We worked less than six hours on 1800 deer. It couldn't have happened in that six hours you can't handle that many mark a lot of adults.

Mr.Lomen: Why didn't Robert say something when he saw stenfield mark from Wales to Lomen?

Mr. Rynning: Why didn't they tell us at Teller?

Mr.Tungwenuk explained that when questioned at Teller, the Eskimos thought that the questions referred to some marking outside the corral.

Mr.Tungwenuk: They thought they had the record(i.e. they thought that at the Teller handling a record was kept.)

Mr. Brewster: No they didn't because when Stafford and I were there two years ago we asked those boys about that and they didn't know. We told them that we just wanted to settle that trouble and that was all and that they had nothing to fear. They told us that they didn't know anything about it. I told them that when someone knew anything about it and came and told us we would try to straighten the thing out and that was two years ago. Those boys had no reason to be afraid.

Mr.Rynning: These boys don't think it was in the record. We talked it(to Louis)

Mr. Lomen: When we offered a reward they didn't think it was in the record.

Mr. Rynning: They didn't know anything then and after 3½ years they do. There is something wrong somewhere.

Mr.Tungwenuk said he believed the affidavits to be a story of what happened, but in the past he had believed the marking to have been done on the range.

Mr.Fynning: Did you believe that these boys could mark in that corral in front of Schmidt, Anderson, and all those men...

Mr. Tungwenuk; You must know something about that.

Mr.Fynning: I know it didn' t happen.

Mr.Brewster: If this statement is correct someone would have had to have kept records. It says they marked for a while then Ole told the markers to stop until he heard how many the Cape Cape Company had marked to Cape mark of deer that belonged to the ~~Xxxxxx~~ Lomen Company.

Mr.Fynning: We followed Schmidt's orders on the records; we wanted to be sure that a Government man was keeping records.

Discussion as to how remarking was done in 1930 when Cape re-marked Lomen deer to Cape.

Mr.Stafford: I asked Hemsing why they didn't re-mark according to agreement and he said they found it better to re-mark that way.

Mr. Lomen: Mr.Hemsing said they didn't use that mark but that they used a bogus mark.

Mr.Stenfield: I found these two marks with a split in the Lomen mark and I showed them to Steve Okbrok... he told me Lomen deer were re-marked to Cape that way. I skinned the head and dried it but left it in my cabin.

Discussion as to how many had remarks.

Mr.Tungwenuk: 7/ of Lomen's ownership were the remarks.

Mr.Brewster.(referring to log) The herd was run through a second time-- a lot of those remarks would have come through--more people should have seen them.

According to the log a herd of approximately 1600 head was handled on the 5th and on the 6th there was butchering...

-3-

Mr.Fynning of the 7th part of the herd held in the pasture broke loose and they didn't get them back.

Mr.Brewster: According to the log what was the nature of the second herd?

Mr.Fynning: Mostly repeaters.

Mr. Brewster: About 200 new deer because there were 1800, and only 1600 the day before.

If any adult ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ had (been) remarked a certain portion of them would have appeared in the second handling of the herd.

Copy Mr. Stafford: Is there a way of settlement or a way Conclusion we can reach before we send for those men (from Teller)

Mr.Lomen: On the strength of the affidavits I think the corporation prefers to stand pat to let them prove their case. Were it not for those we would be only too pleased to do something.

The meeting adjourned.

Copy of Letter

Nome, Alaska, Sept.10,1934

Dear Mr.Brewster:

I went to leave a note for you for I have asked you to help me to get settling between Lomen and Teles Co. for certain important points which I thought to be settled by quiet way, but we did not come to where we outh to. For I was thinking that you ought to help us some way you can, but you never want to have much talked to Lomen for us, that is while I was present with you men.

That is why I am writing now. I shall never stop these things until we come to where we can be satisfy. You know all unsettled which I brought before you men, as I was trying this through you.

Yours sincerely

Louis Tungwenuk

Memorandum;
In Re: Minutes of meeting at Nome
on settlement of change of Mark

The conduct of the meeting was not fair to the Natives. There was no presiding officer. There should have been some one of ability and power to inquire, one who was disinterested, and who would give the native a fair hearing, and one who could administer oaths. The matter was of sufficient importance to justify sworn statements.

Mr. Brewster is the officer who should have the duty to protect the natives. Mr. Lomen stated in the 1931 Meetings, that the native was about as a twelve year old boy. Judge Wickersham stated that when a twelve year old boy had business transactions with a smart business man like Mr. Lomen, some one must watch Mr. Lomen.

Mr. Brewster has shown himself inimical and antagonistic to the native, as is evidenced in the meeting of December 1939, when he aided and abetted in the trying to procure a partnership, and dangerous union of the native and corporation herds in the Teller Unit.

Mr. Brewster's attitude in this case, after declining to act in capacity of judge or arbitrator and adjudicator, was rather of counsel for the Lomen Corporation, it would appear from his questions.

Mr. Alfred Lomen appears to have assumed somewhat of the role of Judge in the matter, as he opens the questioning.

Mr. Brewster's position is an impossible one. He is attempting to serve two masters. The appropriation shouldnot have been made in such intention. Had the two interests been separated five years ago as was asked, and had the appropriation been in separate amounts and the part for the natives been applied to their upbuilding, then results might have been attained. As it is the money has been wasted.

This marking controversy arises from an unfair act of the corporation agents in 1937. The natives complained of an alleged raid on their herd and reuse. Enough proof was secured, but protest was made and not denied by the corporation. This was in May. Late in the year, in a roundup on Wales, corporation marked reindeer were found there, which had no before occurred. Mr. Carl Lomen went to Com. of Education Tigert, in Washington and stated that the Wales company had taken their deer, and asked an order for their return. (Copies att.)

Commissioner Tigert, on the ex parte testimony ordered the return to the corporation of the deer in their mark, and criticised the Service. The natives rebelled against the order, believing the deer in their herd to be in part at least, mavericks marked by the Corporation and which returned "homed", or were rushed over into Wales.

I went to Wales, showed the natives that the deer were there. They were in the corporation mark. The only way was to get them out, and to keep them out, not let them get mixed. They agreed. Said in November they would round them up and separate and deliver them.

When they were preparing to do this in November 1939, Mr Alfred Lomen went to Wales, caused them to set against the Tigert order, and to drive about 4000 deer from their herd, mixed marks, and butcher

permit them to be butchered by the corporation. This was done. 3780 reindeer were butchered. Of these 700 were paid for at $3.00 per head, the rest credited to Wales. The Corporation shipped and sold the meat. This was in January 1930.

ANNULLED IIGERT ORDER--LEFT HERDS MIXED

This procedure annulled the order of Comr.Tigert, and left the two herds mixed, as apparently was the desire of the corporation. The two herds have remained mixed to the present time.

SECOND RAID ON WALES

I ascertained at my visit in October 1929, at Wales, that a second rustling raid had been made on the Wales herd in March 1929, a herd being driven from where the Wales herders were keeping them, to Teller Corrals, where they were worked, mavericked, and the remainder turned out to the Wales herders who followed them to the Teller corral. I did not get a signed statement until later.

CARL LOMEN'S STATEMENTS

Mr. Carl Lomen, in the 1931 Hearings stated that his company had got back none of their deer, that raids as described were impossible, just as Mr. Alfred Lomen says the remarking is impossible(See 1931 Hearings of Reindeer Committee pages_____)

CORPORATION OFFICIALS CONFESS

This statement of the raid was placed before the Reindeer Council in 1931.The Governor says of it;"Louis Tungwenuk was present as a representative of the Wales district...so far as I recall, he is the only one of the natives mentioned in your letter who was present."(Letter July 27, 1931) Inquiry through the office of the Secretary elicited; "Mr.Tigert, caused an investigation to be made of the charges that were filed on behalf of the natives. He issued instructions directing a settlement ...last summer Mr.Hemsing, teacher at Wales, brought Louis Tungwenuk to Nome for a final settlement, under the instructions from the Commissioner of Education. ....Louis and Robert, the two native members stated that they believed all difficulties would be settled if Ollie Stenfield, Lomen chief herder at Teller , would be removed and this was agreed to by the members of the Council"(Letter Gov.Parks to Secy. Mar.9,1932. (Copy attached)

Mr. Parks did not call and examine witnesses, six of whom were named in the statement of the situation placed before him. He must have misunderstood the whole matter, for Mr.Tigert resigned from the office of the Commissioner of Education in Sept, 1928, about six months before this act was alleged to have been committed. This was done in March 1929, and was not made known till at least a year later. Mr. Parks was appointed to the charge of the Reindeer Service in December 1929. Mr. Tigert could hardly have ordered it investigated. The Council meeting record does not mention it.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE CORPORATION

Louis Tungwenuk was kept nearly three weeks at the office of the corporation, making a settlement. At the end an agreement was made which was unjust to the native.(Copy of same attached) In course of the conference the corporation was compelled to produce a statement that 1985 reindeer had been taken from the Wales range as was alleged by the Wales herders, and on March 19 1929, as alleged by them. This, together with the discharge of Stenfield is nearly complete proof of the rustling and mavericking complained of. (Copy attached)

In April 1930 the Inland Fish making allegations and comm

OTHER RUSTLING RAID

their supposed boundary. The herders followed their tracks, overtook the deer, and took them away from Chief Herder Stenfield.(Copy of the protest of Topkok dated April 17, 1930, attached) I protested the act on other declarations of parties present,to Governor Parks, as chief of the Reindeer Service, and Chief Executive of the Laws. After some delay he answered;"I have been advised... thatthe deer were returned to their originalherd, and I am informed that Stenfield has been removed as chief herder in that district."(Copy Letter of Gov.Parks, dated Sep t. 27, 1931, attached)

NATIVES FULL SHAME HAD BEEN PUT ON THEM

The natives saw their complaints had been ignored, and that "shame had been put on them" which is a bitter insult to a primitive man.

Further evidence of RE-MARKING

When Ole Stenfield was discharged at Teller, either in anger at his dismissal or by accident he seems to have dropped a copy of a message from the chief manager of the Corporation to the Lomen Agent at Teller, who is also the United States Court Commissioner at Teller and who is expected to dispense justice to the District.His name is Anderson, and the name is "Jack" in type on said copy. It was found outside the house that he had occupied. It says;"Butcher everything merchantable, entire drive if cold storage will hold them-stop-relative to excess deer make every effort to remark all toour Company if weather prevents separate all Teller deer and drive them to our Teller herd and return remainder including all outside owners to Teles herd". (Message Alfred to "Jack" 1/13, 1930 photo copy attached)

The appearance was that they had been doing this for some ten years, beginning with the reindeer of Mrs.Nelle Olson, an Eskimo reindeer owner on range at Golovin, and whose deer have been kept by the corporation to this day.

Mr. Stenfield, who was discharged in 1931, as will be shown later, and considered to be for this kind of work, appears with positive testimony led out by Mr. Lomen in the memorandum attached. Mr. Lyn-ning who reported the meeting to endeavor to get the natives into a hundred thousand reindeer limit mixture with the Corporation that was making preparations to secure exclusive control of the Seward Peninsula Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand dollar ($750,000.00) loan from the RFC is actively denying the authenticity of the native statements. The native appears to be as much entitled to credence as Mr. Stenfield who has evidently been engaged in doubtful acts. If some one changed these marks, beyond doubt. The man who would do it and deny it is likely to try to conceal it.

At the next penning after the settlement mentioned above, these changed marks were found. In some the split is so nearly removed that it takes feeling the cut edge to find it. How many were entirely removed, how many, no one knows. Mr. Stefford was supposed to solve the situation. Two years have elapsed and nothing done. Mr. Jungruk brings statements of natives. The above men are denying them. The situation is difficult, and shows what a state of "chaos" the mixing of interests and of herds has brought about. Prompt action to remove the causes is hoped for.

E.P.Andrews

Copy

Wales, Alaska
April 30, 1934

HOW [illegible] JULY 11th, 1931 A [illegible] HAS AFFECTED CAPE PRINCESS CO. AND ALASKA LIVESTOCK AND PACKING COMPANY HOLDINGS

Per agreement Wales has

Computed as due to A.L.& P.Co At Wales

Date	Corral	Due A.L.& P.Co. Fawns	Mavericks
July '31	LoppLag.	302	125
Aug. "	"	69	27
Oct. "	Tin City	29	8
		400	161
July '32	Lopp.L.	438	279
Oct. "	Tin C.	15	13
		453	292
July '33	LoppL.	501	534
Oct. "	Tinc.	106	85
		607	719

Total Fawns due A.L.&P.Co. 1460
Mavericks due A.L.& P.Co. 872
Total Fawns and Mavericks due [illegible]

Computed as "due from" A.L.& P.Co. At TELLER

Date	Corral	Due Cape R.Co. Fawns	Mavericks
Aug.'31	Teller	272	66
		272	66
1932	Teller	229	220
"	"	205	191
		434	411
1933	"	8	7
	"	109	112
	"	256	245
		373	370

Total fawn due Cape Co. 1079
Mavericks due Cape Co. 847
Total Fawns and Mav. due [illegible] 1926 (1)

(A)

Per Stray deer Rule (Instead of agreement)

A.L.& P.Co. would have had following fawns and Mav "due" at Wales.

Date	Corral	Due A.L.& P.Co. Fawns	Mav.
July 31	Lopp.L.	190	----
Aug. "	" "	49	----
Oct "	Tin City	25	-----
		265	
July'32	Lopp.L	291	---
Oct "	TLopCity	13	----
		304	---
July'33	Lopp L.	413	----
Oct "33	Tin City	73	----
		486	

Total fawns die A.L.& P. Co. per stray rule 1055
Total Agreet(A) 2332
Stray 1055
1277 Loss to Cape Co

// C.P.Co. would have had following fawns and Mav. "due" at TELLER

Date	Corral	Due Cape R.Co. Fawns	Mav.
1931	Teller	158	
		158	
1932	"	264	---
		264	---
1933	"	6	
	"	80	----
	"	194	----
		280	

Total fawns due Cape Co per Stray rule 706
(B) above 1926
Stray 706
[illegible] Loss to Cape Co

Comments by Andrews, on
Hemsing statement of April 30, 1934

Mr. Hemsing's table shows on ly loss net of 51 deer by Cape.

The facts of the matter are, that, if they had finished the matter at that time, the Lomen Corporation should have cut out and delivered to Wales the Cape deer in Teller, then the range would have been cleared.

The Lomens owed Cape 928 reindeer, and due in March 1931. The Cape reindeer Company should have taken every Lomen deer on the Cape Range, up to that xx number, and xxxxxx marked them into the Cape compnay. Then that range would have been all Cape deer. The next roundup showed only 798 Lomen deer on Wales. There would have been a few due yet, but probably some were not got in. So call it even.

Then, Cape would have had her own deer home and theyhave had as many fawns as they did in Teller. She would have had all the 2332 fawns and mavericks she credited Lomens with, for her own. For the rule is that "Mavericks belong to the Range where found." I know this to be the rule. It has been followed in Alaskan by the Lomens with only two exceptions, one in case of Buckland in 1926, and this deal with the Wales people. Both of these were just clear taking deer from those herds-practical robbery.

My figures are that Wales (Cape Reindeer Co. Lost
2332 fawns and mavericks credited Lomens

****

Comment on the May 18th statenent;
Mr. Hemsing is probably right in his assumption in every item, so far as I can see without having the original records for reference, as he had. I know some of it is correct.

On those Eskimo orphan estates it has been a robbery from the very beginning. At first the Lomens did not show how many males they took into their herd of native deer, and theaccounts would seem t o show that they simply killed the whole of the males that they took into the herd, and without any account.

In after years the native deer dropped out at every killing in nearly the same proportion as did the Lomen deer. There has never been a full account of the butchering in the Lomen herds made so the native, or the Reindeer Service could keep a check from one year to the next.

The butchering at the time of year they did it, was against all good reindeer, or stock practice. They made the raid at a time of year it should not have been made if they had any right to do it. It was against the Territorial laws under the Compiled Laws of Alaska as it was.

Lomens probably did not like it,and they probably took some hand in getting him out of Wales, because he was too friendly with the natives and performed his duties too well in his office.

November
15th
1934

Mr. C. L. Andrews,
4203 - 11th Ave., N.E.,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I have read with much interest your letter of November 3rd with its enclosures. I am hoping within a few days to have an opportunity for a conference with Mr. Sniffen with reference to this whole matter, after which I will write you again.

With sincere regards, I am

Faithfully,

JWS:BH

4203 11th Ave. N.E. Seattle,
November 17, 1934

Dr. J.M.Somerndike,
National Missions,
N ew York City,

Dear Dr. Somerndike;

I have just recently received the Women & Missions, with your message in it, and wish to thank you for it. The situation needs all the action that can be taken, and right now.

Mr.Sniffen has written me that he has decided it is time to move in some way. I presume that he has communicated with you. I have written him by airmail, but leave the matter with him. I hope that you are in touch with him. Your Church and his Society are the only sources of strength that can be brought to bear that will be effective.

I am hoping that there may be some information that Mr. Ickes needs or that the committee has asked for, but I am very doubtful for if there is not enough in the Report of Mr. Sawyer, the Reports of Messrs Trowbridge and G. and that of Mr. Nash, what else can they need, with the mass of material that I have furnished.

It appears that Mr. Burlew is dominating the situation, and is and has beend elaying the action of the committee to allow the Corporation and Mr. Brewster and his satelites to bear on the native people of Deering and Wales and other points to subdue them.

You will recall that Lomen and Bro,, called on Women & Missions in January or February 1933 and flaunted an agreement. That they demanded retractions. You will recall that Mr. Brewster went to Washington officially about that time; that he had organized a meeting at Teller shortly before to force the Unit matter. It will be remembered that The Survey of 1931-33 said Unit at Teller was only feasable plan. Mr.Brewster returned to Alaska about May 1st. Before that, in April, the natives had met and rejected the Unit Plan. Mr. Brewster had said that the natives wanted the joint occupation. That he wrote it(the letter so stating). On his return to Alaska he was entertained at the Governor's Mansion, royally. In the Empire, the Governor' s paper, it was said;"One important matter was settled by Mr. Brewster while in Juneau, with his announcement that the Reindeer Service would make no move to separate Eskimo-owned and non-Eskimo-owned reindeer and as had been recommended by the Kendrick Committee."

May 16th it is believed the records in Washington show that Mr. Lomen wrote Mr. Burlew saying "I regret that neither my brother Alfred nor myself could have been present at the meetings referred to as both Eskimo and whites would have hesitated to break up meetings,etc.,"

The Governor in his report for 1933, devotes the most of his section on reindeer to the support and praise of Mr. Brewster.

JMS.2,11/17 1934

You have a brief summary of recent pressure in my last letter to you, so it is not necessary to continue.

I have a letter from Rev. Condit, and he feels discouraged. I must write him that we must not get fainthearted, probably the other side is just as weary of the fight as we are.

I hope that you may be able to get concerted action with Mr. Sniffen and find some way to get Mr. Ickes to see the real need of action, and what it is costing the native people to leave a partizan like Mr. Brewster, who is using his legal knowledge and all his energy, to beat the life out of a native people.

The situation is breeding hatred in the hearts of the natives. They have always been otherwise, but it is rapidly changing, and how could it be otherwise. At one station the natives wanted to take the agent out and tar and feather him and were actually getting the tar, when a man who was friendly to them persuaded then not to do it. This I have personally from that man who talked them out of it.

Of course, Brewster is representing that all the opposition results from the "outside influences" such as the Survey makes so much mention of, and so we know that he is using the same tactics in the Committee, or have reason to feel that way, for I have the impression that Mr. Burlew wrote that Survey.

Mr. Brewster must feel that he has strong influence at the head office to put out such positive statements as that news item records. His action at Teller evidences it. It was probably a concerted matter, discussed beforehand, is the way I look at it.

Respectfully yours,

C.L.Andrews C. L. Andrews

CC to Mr. M.K.Sniffen.